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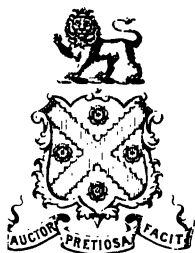
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A
GRAMMAR
OF THE
GREEK LANGUAGE:

ORIGINALLY COMPOSED FOR THE
COLLEGE-SCHOOL AT GLOUCESTER:

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN THE EDITOR'S DESIGN

TO REJECT WHAT, IN THE MOST IMPROVED EDITIONS OF CAM-
DEN, IS REDUNDANT: TO SUPPLY WHAT IS DEFICIENT: TO
REDUCE TO ORDER WHAT IS INTRICATE AND CONFUSED:

AND TO CONSIGN TO

AN APPENDIX

WHAT IS NOT REQUISITE TO BE GOT BY HEART.

FOURTH AMERICAN EDITION.

Recommended by the University at Cambridge, (Mass.) to be used by those
who are intended for that Seminary.

CAREFULLY REVISED AND CORRECTED BY
GEORGE IRONSIDE, A. M.

NEW-YORK:

PUBLISHED BY EVERT DUYCKINCK, AND GEORGE LONG.
G. Long, Printer.

1820,

Advertisement of Cambridge University.

WHEREAS the *University in Cambridge* for several years past has suffered much inconvenience, and the interest of Letters no small detriment, from the variety of Latin and Greek Grammars used by the Students, in consequence of that diversity, to which, under different instructors, they have been accustomed in their preparatory course ; to promote so far as may be, the cause of Literature, by preventing those evils in future, the government of the University. on due consideration of the subject, has thought it expedient to request all Instructors of Youth, who may resort to Cambridge for education, to adopt "*Adam's Latin Grammar*," and the "*Gloucester Greek Grammar*," with reference to such pupils. as Books singularly calculated for the improvement of students in these languages. The University has no wish to recommend, much less to dictate, to any other institution, but only to facilitate the acquisition of Literature by promoting uniformity within itself. These being the Grammars which will be used at this College by all classes, admitted after the present year, if seems necessary to prevent future difficulty, by giving this public and timely notice ; for though a knowledge of these Grammars is not at present made indispensably necessary to admission into the University, yet every scholar who may be accepted after the present Commencement without such knowledge, will be required immediately to form a radical and intimate acquaintance with them, as no student will be permitted at the classical exercises to use any other Grammar.

Cambridge, July 7, 1799.



TRANSFER FROM LENOX.

PREFACE.

AMONG the various Introductions to the Greek Language hitherto presented to the Public, *Ward's* and the *Eton* Editions of CAMDEN have undoubtedly obtained the Preference; there being few reputable Seminaries of Education in which one or the other of them is not in Use: but, although distinguished by this general Approbation, they are not free from gross Instances of *Redundancy*, *Deficiency*, and *Indistinct Arrangement*. To accommodate the Public with a Grammar, constructed, for the most Part, on the Plan of these, but exempt from their Imperfections, has been the Design of the Editor of the following Sheets: Whether he has succeeded in the Attempt, is a Question submitted with much Deference to the Decision of those, whom Experience in the Art of Teaching has qualified to determine. The Parts, on which most Pains have been bestowed, are, the Declension and Comparison of Adjectives, the Rules of Augment, and of Formation of Tenses, and particularly those of Syntax and Prosody; in all which if essential improvement be not discernible, much Labour has certainly been thrown away. The Grammar is written in English, because, at their Entrance upon the Greek Rudiments, Boys have generally acquired but a slender Knowledge of Latin. That time, therefore, which has been usually wasted to investigate the Meaning of Latin Rules, may be now employed in the Attainment and immediate Application of such as will be no sooner read than comprehended.

Of *Redundancy* in the Grammars above-mentioned, the Observations respecting Dialect and Figure introduced among the Declensions and Conjugations is a striking Instance; for, if Knowledge be best attained by gradual Advances, the Tables of the latter ought to have been exhibited in their simple Forms; the Learner otherwise admits into his Idea of each Declension and Conjugation the Dialect and Figure as essential Parts—the View becomes too enlarged for his clear Comprehension, and his Attention is distracted by the confused Assemblage of this Variety of objects.—It should be considered also that, in the Greek Books, first read at School, Figure and Dialect occur but seldom.—The Fourth Conjugation, according to those Grammars, consists of Verbs in $\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\tau\tau\omega$ and $\zeta\omega$; Those in $\sigma\sigma\omega$ and $\tau\tau\omega$, in the Future and Perfect Tenses, have the Characteristics of the Second Conjugation; those in $\zeta\omega$, with all Verbs of the Sixth, have the Characteristics of the Third. Till the Discrimination of Greek Conjugations be

result from something more decisive than the Character of these Tenses, the Six ought in all reason to be reduced to Three. This would be attended with a proportional Reduction of Rules of their Formation. The Objection, that some Verbs, and in *οσα* or *ταυτα*, have the Future and Perfect Character of each other reciprocally, may be obviated by an additional Note to the Rules of their Formation. It is surprising that a Plan so rational and so obvious, recommended also by the Authority of so great a Name as *Busby*, should not have long since adopted.—The Tables of Cognata Tempora multiplied without Cause: Their Use is to exhibit a View the Terminations of the Tenses in all the Moods, since these are the same in all the Conjugations, one example is sufficient—more must create Perplexity.—Verbs have only the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist their peculiar Tenses; all the rest belong to their respective Primitives: To crowd their Tables with Tenses, whose formation had been given in its proper Place, was not only less but obstructive; it could serve only to puzzle and perplex the Learner. *ἴσθαι, σιγῆσαι, ἰσθῆναι, κεισθαι, and φησῆναι* are not in their Conjugations, the Present Tense Subjunctive of *ἴσθαι* excepted. Their Conformity to the general Example rendered all Notice of them of course superfluous.—The Correspondence of the Greek and Latin Languages, as far as it tends, afforded a happy Opportunity of abbreviating the Syntax.

Of *Deficiency* the following Instances may afford a specimen. Of the Six Terminations of Adjectives declined in *ἀγλαῖ* Two only are given; and under Adjectives of the same Termination Five Modes of Variation peculiar to Participle are omitted; which, to prevent Confusion, ought indisputably to have been pointed out; nor has Notice been taken of this in any other Place. But the most material Deficiency appears in the Rules of Syntax, in which very little has been contributed to the Elucidation of Greek Construction, and the Government of Prepositions, in which their various Significations have been too much disregarded.

To give Instances of *indistinct Arrangement* were to describe considerable Parts of those Grammars; viz. the Division and Comparison of Adjectives, the rules of Augmentation and Formation of Tenses, particularly of Verbs Contract, which differ from other Verbs in being Pure in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only: These Tenses alone ought to have been exhibited in the Table, and the Rules for the formation of the

GREEK LETTERS are Twenty-four. (a)

| <i>Figure.</i> | | <i>Name.</i> | <i>Power.</i> |
|----------------|---------|--------------|---------------|
| A α | Ἀλφα | Alpha | a |
| B β β | Βητα | Beta | b |
| Γ γ γ | Γαμμα | Gamma | g |
| Δ δ | Δελτα | Delta | d |
| E ε | Ἐψιλον | Epsilon | e short |
| Z ζ ζ | Ζητα | Zeta | z |
| H η | Ἡτα | Eta | e long |
| Θ θ θ | Θητα | Theta | th |
| I ι | Ἰωτα | Iota | i |
| K κ | Καππα | Kappa | k c |
| Λ λ | Λαμβδα | Lambda | l |
| M μ | Μυ | Mu | m |
| N ν | Νυ | Nu | n |
| Ξ ξ | Ξι | Xi | x |
| O ο | Ὅμικρον | Omicron | o short |
| Π π π | Πι | Pi | p |
| Ρ ρ ρ | Ῥω | Rho | r |
| Σ σ σ ς | Σιγμα | Sigma | s |
| Τ τ τ | Ταυ | Tau | t |
| Υ υ | Ῥψιλον | Upsilon | u |
| Φ φ | Φι | Phi | ph |
| Χ χ | Χι | Chi | ch |
| Ψ ψ | Ψι | Psi | ps |
| Ω ω | Ὠμηνγα | Omega | o long |

(a) This, and the succeeding Italic Letters refer to the Appendix.

Letters consist of Vowels and Consonants:

VOWELS are Seven:

$\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon, \omega.$

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------|---|
| Long | - - - - | $\eta, \omega.$ |
| Short | - - - - | $\epsilon, \omicron.$ |
| Doubtful | - - - - | $\alpha, \iota, \upsilon.$ |
| Mutable (δ) | - - - - | $\alpha, \epsilon, \omicron.$ |
| Immutable | - - - - | $\eta, \iota, \upsilon, \omega.$ |
| Prepositive (ϵ) | - - - - | $\alpha, \epsilon, \eta, \omicron, \omega.$ |
| Subjunctive | - - - - | $\iota, \upsilon.$ |

DIPHTHONGS.

| | | |
|-----------------|-----|--|
| Proper | - - | $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\iota, \gamma.$ |
| Improper | - - | $\alpha, \eta, \omega, \eta\upsilon, \upsilon\iota, \omega\upsilon.$ |
| Mutable (d) | - - | $\alpha\iota, \alpha\upsilon, \omicron\iota.$ |
| Immutable | - - | $\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\upsilon, \omicron\upsilon.$ |

(ϵ) CONSONANTS consist of

| | | |
|------------|---|---|
| Mutes | - | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{smooth } \pi, \kappa, \tau; \\ \text{middle } \beta, \gamma, \delta; \\ \text{rough } \phi, \chi, \theta; \end{array} \right.$ |
| Semivowels | - | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{double } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \zeta \text{---or } \delta\sigma, \\ \xi \text{---or } \kappa\sigma, \gamma\sigma, \chi\sigma, \\ \psi \text{---or } \pi\sigma, \beta\sigma, \phi\sigma; \end{array} \right. \\ \text{Liquids } \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho; \end{array} \right.$ |

and the letter σ .

BREATHINGS.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Smooth, or mild [\smile] | $\left\{ \right.$ | used before all Words beginning with a Vowel or Diphthong. |
| Rough, or aspirate [$\grave{}$] | | |
| | | |

Words beginning with υ or ϵ have always the rough Breathing. When ϵ is doubled, the former has the smooth Breathing, as $\epsilon\pi\pi\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon$.

A smooth Mute before an aspirated Vowel is changed into the corresponding rough one.

PARTS OF SPEECH. (*f*)

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Article, | Participle, |
| Noun, | Adverb, |
| Pronoun, | Conjunction, |
| Verb, | Preposition. |

NUMBERS.

Singular, Dual, Plural.

CASES.

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative.

GENDERS.

Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

ARTICLE. (*g*)

ὁ, ἡ, το, *hic, hæc, hoc*; thus declined :

| Sing. | | | Dual. | | | Plural. | | |
|-----------------|----|----|-------------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|
| m. | f. | n. | m. | f. | n. | m. | f. | n. |
| N. ὁ, ἡ, το, | | | | | | N. οἱ, αἱ, τα, | | |
| G. τῷ, τῆς, τῷ, | | | N. A. τῶ, τῇ, τῶ, | | | G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν, | | |
| D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ, | | | G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν. | | | D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς, | | |
| A. τοῖ, τῇ, το. | | | | | | A. τοῖς, ταῖς, τα. | | |

DECLENSIONS are Ten :

Five of Simple and Five of Contracted Nouns. (*h*)

FIRST DECLENSION of the SIMPLES.

Two Terminations, *ας* and *ης*; (*i*)

Masculine Gender.

| Sing. | | | Dual. | | | Plural. | | |
|-------|-----|----------------------|----------|------|----------|---------|------|-----------|
| N. | ο | ταμι-ας, | | | | N. | οι | ταμι-αι, |
| G. | τῷ | ταμι-ῷ, (<i>k</i>) | N. A. V. | τῶ | ταμι-ῶ, | G. | τῶν | ταμι-ῶν, |
| D. | τῷ | ταμι-ῷ, | | | | D. | τοῖς | ταμι-ῶσι, |
| A. | τοῖ | ταμι-ῶν, | G. D. | τοῖν | ταμι-ῶν. | A. | τοῖς | ταμι-ῶς, |
| V. | ο | ταμι-α. | | | | V. | ο | ταμι-αι. |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| N. ὁ τελων-ης, | N. A. V. τῶ τελων-α, | N. οἱ τελων-αι, |
| G. τῆ τελων-ης, | | G. τῶν τελων-ων, |
| D. τῷ τελων-ῃ, | | D. τοῖς τελων-οῖς, |
| A. τὸν τελων-ῃ, | | A. τοὺς τελων-ας, |
| V. ὁ τελων-η.* | G. D. τοῖν τελων-αῖν. | V. ὁ τελων-αι. |

Some words of this Declension are contracted ;
as,

| Sing. | Dual. | Sing. | Dual. |
|-----------------|-------|-------------------|-------|
| N. Ἐξμ-ιας, ης. | &c. | N. Ἀπελλ-ιης, ης. | &c. |
| G. Ἐξμ-ιας, ας. | | G. Ἀπελλ-ιας, ας. | |
| D. Ἐξμ-ιας, ης. | | D. Ἀπελλ-ιης, ης. | |
| A. Ἐξμ-ιας, ης. | | A. Ἀπελλ-ιης, ης. | |
| V. Ἐξμ-ιας, ης. | | V. Ἀπελλ-ιης, ης. | |

SECOND DECLENSION.

Two Terminations, α and η ; Feminine Gender.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| N. ἡ μυσ-α, | N. A. V. τὰ μυσ-α, | N. αἱ μυσ-αι, |
| G. τῆς μυσ-ης, | | G. τῶν μυσ-ων, |
| D. τῇ μυσ-ῃ, | | D. ταῖς μυσ-αῖς, |
| A. τὴν μυσ-αν, | | A. τὰς μυσ-ας, |
| V. ἡ μυσ-α. | | V. ἡ μυσ-αι. |

Sing. N. ἡ φιλι-α,
G. τῆς φιλι-ας; †
D. τῇ φιλι-ᾷ. — In the rest like μυσ-α.

* National Denominations in ης,
Poetical Nouns in πης,
All Nouns in της, (ι)
Compounds of παλῶ, μετρώ, τριῶ,
Also λεγνῆς, Μισαίχμης, Πυθαίχμης,
Nouns in της make it in α or η. } make the Vocative in α.

† Nouns, ending in δα, θα, ρα, α pure, and ᾶ contracted, as Ναυσικά,
Ἀθηνᾶ, μινᾶ, τριᾶ from ἰγία, make the Genitive in ας, and the Dative in α.
A vowel is called pure, when immediately following a Vowel or Diph-
thong, with which it is not mixed or united in sound.

Θαλα, Μελχα, Ραχλα, have the same form. (m)

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| N. ὁ τιμ-η, | | N. αἱ τιμ-ηαι, |
| G. τῆς τιμ-ης, | N. A. V. τῇ τιμ-ῃ, | G. τῶν τιμ-ῶν, |
| D. τῇ τιμ-ῇ, | | D. ταῖς τιμ-ῶσι, |
| A. τῇ τιμ-ῇ, | G. D. ταύτῃ τιμ-ῇ. | A. τὰς τιμ-ῆς, |
| V. ὁ τιμ-ῃ. | | V. ὁ τιμ-ῃ. |

Some Nouns of this Declension contract

| | |
|--------------|------------------|
| αα } into ᾱ. | εα } into ῥ. (n) |
| εα } | εη } |
| | οη } |

| Sing. | | Sing. | |
|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| N. μν-αα, | ᾱ. | N. ἱρ-εα, | ᾱ. |
| G. μν-αας, | ᾱς. | G. ἱρ-εας, | ᾱς. |
| D. μν-αα, | ᾱ. | D. ἱρ-εα, | ᾱ. |
| A. μν-αα, | ᾱν. | A. ἱρ-εαν, | ᾱν. |
| V. μν-αα, | ᾱ, &c. | V. ἱρ-εα, | ᾱ, &c. |

| Sing. | Sing. | Sing. |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. λειν-εα, ῥ. | N. γαλ-εα, ῥ. | N. ἀπλ-εα, ῥ. |
| G. λειν-εας, ῥς. | G. γαλ-εας, ῥς. | G. ἀπλ-εας, ῥς. |
| D. λειν-εα, ῥ. | D. γαλ-εα, ῥ. | D. ἀπλ-εα, ῥ. |
| A. λειν-εαν, ῥν. | A. γαλ-εαν, ῥν. | A. ἀπλ-εαν, ῥν. |
| V. λειν-εα, ῥ. | V. γαλ-εα, ῥ. | V. ἀπλ-εα, ῥ. |

THIRD DECLENSION.

Two Terminations. { or, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender.
or, Neuter.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| N. ὁ λογ-ος, | | N. αἱ λογ-οι, |
| G. τοῦ λογ-ου, | N. A. V. τῷ λογ-ῷ, | G. τῶν λογ-όντων, |
| D. τῷ λογ-ῷ, | | D. τοῖς λογ-ούσι, |
| A. τοῖ λογ-όντων, | G. D. τοῖς λογ-όντων. | A. τὰς λογ-ούσας, |
| V. ὁ λογ-ῷ. (ο) | | V. ὁ λογ-ῷ. |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| N. το ξυλ-ον, | N. A. V. τω ξυλ-ω, G. D. τοις ξυλ-οις. | N. τὰ ξυλ-α, |
| G. τῷ ξυλ-ω, | | G. τῶν ξυλ-ων, |
| D. τῷ ξυλ-φ, | | D. τοῖς ξυλ-οῖς, |
| A. το ξυλ-ον, | | A. τὰ ξυλ-α, |
| V. ὁ ξυλ-ον. | | V. ὁ ξυλ-α. |

Nouns of this Declension contract

ος and εος } into { ᾶς.
ον and εον } { ᾷς.

ος.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|------------------|--|---------------------|
| N. ὁ γ-ος, ᾶς. | N. A. V. τῷ γ-ων, ᾷ. G. D. τοῖς γ-οῖς, οῖς. | N. οἱ γ-οι, οῖ. |
| G. τῷ γ-ω, ᾶς. | | G. τῶν γ-ων, ᾷς. |
| D. τῷ γ-φ, ᾶς. | | D. τοῖς γ-οῖς, οῖς. |
| A. τὸν γ-ον, ᾶς. | | A. τῶς γ-ω, ᾶς. |
| V. ὁ γ-ον, ᾶς. | | V. ὁ γ-ον, οῖ. |

So its Compounds εύνος, ᾠνός, &c. Also, ῥαός, πλός, γρός, χρός, with their Compounds

| | | | |
|------------|----------|--------|-------------|
| καταρῥός, | διαπλός, | ἀγρός, | λιπαροχρός, |
| καλλιρρός, | ἐπιπλός, | ἐγρός, | ψαφαροχρός, |
| &c. | &c. | &c. | &c. |

To the contracted of this Form may ἱσος be referred, differing in the Dative only, which ends in ις; and (with more Propriety than to the Triptots) Diminutives in ῦς; as, Διονῦς, Καμῦς, Κλαυσῦς.

| Sing. | Sing. |
|-----------|----------------|
| N. ἱσ-ᾶς, | N. Διον-ῦς, |
| G. ἱσ-ᾶς, | G. Διον-ῦ, (ρ) |
| D. ἱσ-ᾶς, | D. Διον-ῦ, |
| A. ἱσ-ᾶς, | A. Διον-ῦ, |
| V. ἱσ-ᾶς. | V. Διον-ῦς. |

εος.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| N. ἀδελφιδ-εος, ᾗς. | N. A. V. | N. ἀδελφιδ-εος, οῖ. |
| G. ἀδελφιδ-εω, ᾧ. | ἀδελφιδ-εω, ᾧ. | G. ἀδελφιδ-εων, ὧν. |
| D. ἀδελφιδ-εφ, ᾧ. | G. D. | D. ἀδελφιδ-εοις, οῖς. |
| A. ἀδελφιδ-εος, ᾧ. | ἀδελφιδ-εοιν, οῖν. | A. ἀδελφιδ-εως, ὧς. |
| V. ἀδελφιδ-ει, ᾗ. | | V. ἀδελφιδ-εοι, οῖ. |

οον.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| N. χερυτ-οον, ᾧ. | N. A. V. | N. χερυτ-οω, ᾧ. |
| G. χερυτ-οω, ᾧ. | χερυτ-οω, ᾧ. | G. χερυτ-οων, ὧν. |
| D. χερυτ-οφ, ᾧ. | G. D. | D. χερυτ-οοις, οῖς. |
| A. χερυτ-οον, ᾧ. | χερυτ-οοιν, οῖν. | A. χερυτ-οω, ᾧ. |
| V. χερυτ-οον, ᾧ. | | V. χερυτ-οω, ᾧ. |

εον.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| N. ὀτ-εον, ᾧ. | N. A. V. | N. ὀτ-εω, ᾧ. |
| G. ὀτ-εω, ᾧ. | ὀτ-εω, ᾧ. | G. ὀτ-εων, ὧν. |
| D. ὀτ-εφ, ᾧ. | G. D. | D. ὀτ-εοις, οῖς. |
| A. ὀτ-εον, ᾧ. | ὀτ-εοιν, οῖν. | A. ὀτ-εω, ᾧ. |
| V. ὀτ-εον, ᾧ. | | V. ὀτ-εω, ᾧ. |

N. B. The compounds of *νοος* and *ζοος* are not contracted in the Nominative and Accusative, and but seldom in the Genitive Plural; as, *ἐννοα, καλιζοα*, not *ἐννα, καλιζα*. G. *ἐννοων*, seldom *ἐνωων*.

Σαος is contracted in three Cases only; i. e. the Nominative Singular, and the Accusative Singular and Plural, in the following Manner:

| Sing. | Plural. |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| N. ὁ σαος, σαῖς. | A. { τας σαας, } σαῖς. |
| A. τὸν } σαον, σαῖν. | { τας σαας, } σαῖς. |

FOURTH DECLENSION. (q)

Two Terminations. { ας, Masculine, Feminine, and Common Gender ;*
ων, Neuter.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|--|---|--|
| N. ὁ λῆς, G. τῷ λῆι, D. τῷ λῆϊ, A. τοὶ λῆαι, V. ᾧ λῆας. | N. A. V. τῶ λῆι, G. D. τοῖν λῆϊν. | N. οἱ λῆαι, G. τοῖν λῆαιν, D. τοῖς λῆϊσι, A. τὰς λῆας, V. ᾧ λῆαι. |
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| N. τὸ εὐγενῆ, G. τῷ εὐγενῇ, D. τῷ εὐγενῇ, A. τὸ εὐγενῆ, V. ᾧ εὐγενῇ. | N. A. V. τῶ εὐγενῇ, G. D. τοῖν εὐγενῇ. | N. τὰ εὐγενῆ, G. τοῖν εὐγενῇ, D. τοῖς εὐγενῇ, A. τὰ εὐγενῆ, V. ᾧ εὐγενῇ. |

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Eight Terminations. { α, ι, υ, Neuter Gender ;
ν, ς, σ, ξ, ψ, all Genders. (r)

This Declension increases in the Genitive Case

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|---|--|
| N. τὸ σῆμα, G. τῷ σῆματι, D. τῷ σῆματι, A. τὸ σῆμα, V. ᾧ σῆμα. | N. A. V. τῶ σῆματι, G. D. τοῖν σῆματιν. | N. τὰ σῆματα, G. τοῖν σῆματιν, D. τοῖς σῆμασι, A. τὰ σῆματα, V. ᾧ σῆματα. |
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| N. ὁ τίλαν, G. τῷ τίλανι, D. τῷ τίλανι, A. τοὶ τίλανι, V. ᾧ τίλανι. | N. A. V. τῶ τίλανι, G. D. τοῖν τίλανοιν. | N. οἱ τίλανις, G. τοῖν τίλανοιν, D. τοῖς τίλανοις, A. τὰς τίλανις, V. ᾧ τίλανις. |

* Χρῆς, of this Declension, is of the Neuter Gender, but τὸ χρῆς is also read.

Many Words of this Declension ending

| in | in |
|--|---|
| <p>ων, εαρ, αας, αῖς, ηυς, οεις, are contracted in every Case; as,</p> | <p>ις, εις, αυς, υς, υς, and Comparatives in ων, are contracted in particular Cases; as,</p> |
| <p>εων. Sing. N. κεν-ων, ων. G. κεν-ωνος, ωνος, &c.</p> | <p>ις. Sing. Plural. N. ις. G. ιςιδος. } εις. N. ις-ιδος, A. ις-ιδας, V. ις-ιδεις,</p> |
| <p>εαρ. N. ιαρ, ἦρ. G. ιαρως, ἦρος, &c.</p> | <p>εις. N. κλεις. G. κλειδος. } εις. N. κλ-ειδος, A. κλ-ειδας, V. κλ-ειδεις,</p> |
| <p>αας. N. λαας, λας. G. λααως, λαας, &c.</p> | <p>αυς. N. ναυς. G. ναως. } αυς. N. ν-αας, A. ν-αας, V. ν αας,</p> |
| <p>αῖς. N. δαῖς, δας. G. δαῖδος, δαδος, &c.</p> | <p>υς. N. βορς. G. βορως. } υς. N. βορ-υας, A. βορ-υας, V. βορ-υας,</p> |
| <p>ηεις. N. τιμ-ηεις, ης. G. τιμ-ηειδος, ηῖδος, &c.</p> | <p>υς. N. βς. G. βοος. } υς. N. β-οας, A. β-οας, V. β-οας,</p> |
| <p>οεις. N. πλακ-οεις, υς. G. πλακ-οειδος, οῖδος, &c.</p> | <p>ων, Comparatives. N. μειζων. G. μειζονος. } υς. N. μειζ-ονας, οας, A. μειζ-ονας, οας, V. μειζ-ονας, οας,</p> |

Θυγατηρ, ἀνῆρ, and Δημητηρ, are synepated in every imparisyllabic Case except the Dative Plural, *ἀνῆρ inserting δ because ν never immediately precedes ς; πατηρ, μητηρ, and γαστηρ, throughout the Dual, but in

* See the Formation of this Case in the following page, Rule III.

the Genitive and Dative only of the Singular, and the Nominative and Vocative only of the Plural, to distinguish them from *παῖρα*, *μητέρα*, and *γαστέρα*, of the Second of the Simples.

Examples.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| N. <i>θυγατ-ηρ.</i> | | N. <i>θυγατ-ερες, ρεε.</i> |
| G. <i>θυγατ-ερα, ρε.</i> | N. A. V. <i>θυγατ-ερε, ρε.</i> | G. <i>θυγατ-εραν, ραν.</i> |
| D. <i>θυγατ-ερι, ρι.</i> | | D. <i>θυγατ-ερασι.</i> |
| A. <i>θυγατ-ερα, ρα.</i> | G. D. <i>θυγατ-εροι, ροι.</i> | A. <i>θυγατ-ερας, ρας.</i> |
| V. <i>θυγατ-ερ.</i> | | V. <i>θυγατ-ερες, ρεε.</i> |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| N. <i>άν-ηρ.</i> | | N. <i>άν-ερες, δεε.</i> |
| G. <i>άν-ερεος, δεος.</i> | N. A. V. <i>άν-ερε, δε.</i> | G. <i>άν-εραν, δεαν.</i> |
| D. <i>άν-ερι, δε.</i> | | D. <i>άν-ερασι.</i> |
| A. <i>άν-ερα, δεα.</i> | G. D. <i>άν-εροι, δεοι.</i> | A. <i>άν-ερας, δεας.</i> |
| V. <i>άν-ερ.</i> | | V. <i>άν-ερες, δεε.</i> |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| N. <i>πατ-ηρ.</i> | | N. <i>πατ-ερες, ρεε.</i> |
| G. <i>πατ-ερος, ρος.</i> | N. A. V. <i>πατ-ερε, ρε.</i> | G. <i>πατ-εραν.</i> |
| D. <i>πατ-ερι, ρι.</i> | | D. <i>πατ-ερασι.</i> |
| A. <i>πατ-ερα.</i> | G. D. <i>πατ-εροι, ροι.</i> | A. <i>πατ-ερας.</i> |
| V. <i>πατ-ερ.</i> | | V. <i>πατ-ερες.</i> |

γαστήρ differs from *πατήρ* and *μητήρ* by making the Dative Plural *γαστήρσι*.

RULES.

I. The *Accusative* Singular of this Declension ends in *α*.

II. The *Vocative* is like the Nominative.

To this Rule Participles admit of no Exception.

III. The *Dative Plural* is formed,

1. In words ending in *ξ*, *ψ*, or, after a Diphthong, *σ*, from the Nominative Singular, by adding *ι*: as, *φλοξ*, *φλοξι*; *γυψ*, *γυψι*; *κλεις*, *κλεισι*.

κτεκ. κτεσι. }
 ὄς, ὄσι, } are excepted.
 πος, ποσι,
 βος, βοσι, Poetice,

2. In others, from the Dative Singular, by inserting σ before ι ;* as, ὄφιν, ὄφισι ; ῥητορί, ῥητορσι. δ, θ, ν, τ, preceding ι in the Singular are rejected : as, λαμπάδι, λαμπασσι ; ἀλλαντί, ἀλλανσι. After this Rejection, if ο remain in the Penultima, υ is assumed to form a Diphthong : as, λεοντι, λευσι.
3. Syncopated Nouns in ηρ, ερος, form it in ασι ; as, πατρη, πατρασι, except γαστηρ, γαστηρσι. Also, αΐσθηρ, not syncopated, makes αΐσθηρσι ; αἰσθη, αἰσθηος, αἰσθηασι ; υἱος, υἱασι.

EXCEPTIONS.

In the *Accusative Singular*.

- I. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, υς,† declined pure, Δς excepted, change the σ of the Nominative into ν, and one Word in ας ; ας,

| N. | G. | A. | N. | G. | A. |
|----------|---------|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| ὄφ-ις, | ιος, | ιν. | γερ-ις, | γερ-ις, | γερ-ιν. |
| βολε-ις, | υος, | υν. | βου-ις, | βου-ις, | βου-ιν. |
| N. | G. | A. | N. | G. | A. |
| λα-ας, | λα-αος, | λα-αν ; contracted | λας, | λαος, | λαν. |

- II. Many‡ in ις and υς, declined impure, and one in ας, also the Compounds of πος, have both Terminations ; ας,

| N. | G. | A. | N. | G. | A. |
|--------|--------|------------------|-----------|--------|------------------|
| ἰς-ις, | -ιδος, | { -ιδας, -ιν. | πος υς, | -υδος, | { -υδαν, -υν. |
| πλ-ις, | -ιδος, | { -ιδας, -υν. | οιδιπ-ις, | -οδος, | { -οδαν, -υν. |

* Χος has always χοςσι, from the Poetic Singular χοςι.

† Most of these, among the Poets, end in α ; as, ζοτρεα, ἰξια, νια, νια, βια.

‡ My Observers of Accents called Barytons or Gravitons.

§ Χοςις, favour, χοςιν ; Χοςις, the Grace, Χοςις.

In the *Vocative*.

I. From the Genitives of *ας*, *ανλος*; * *εις*, *εντος*; † *αοντος*: *τος* is rejected to form the Vocative.

II. From the Genitives of *ας*, *ανος*; *ην*, *ενος*; ‡ *ηρ*, *ερος*; *ων*, *ονος*; || *ωρ*, *ορος*; it is formed by rejecting *ος*.

III. *Σωτηρ*, *Ἀπὸλλων*, *Πασειδων*, in the Vocative, are Exceptions to *ηρ*, *ηρος*; *ων*, *ωνος*; whose Vocative conform to the general Rule. But *σωτηρ* sometimes found.

IV. *σ* of the Nominative is cast off in,

1. Many ¶ Nouns declined pure and impure: *ς* and *υς*, except *Σαλαμυς*, *ἐλπις*, *χλαμυς*.

2. All Monosyllables and Adjectives in *υς*.

3. All Nouns in *εως* and *υς*, except *πυς*** and *οἶς* which conform to the Rule.

4. Adjectives and Substantives in *εις*, *ενλος*.

5. *κλεις* makes *κλεις* and *κλει*; and *παις*, *παι*.

V. *ης* of the first of the Contracts makes *ες*.

VI. *ως* and *ω, οος*, of the Fourth of the Contract make it in *αι*, like the contracted Dative.

* Some of this Class, by Observers of Accents called Oxytons Acutitons, follow the Rule; as, Voc. *ιμας*. From Proper Names † Poets cast off; as, *Ἄια*, *Θαα*, *Καλκα*, whom the Latins imitate; O Palla. Virg.

† These have another Vocative rejecting the *σ* of the Nominative by Exception IV. as, *χαρην* and *χαρην*.

‡ *Ποιμην* conforms to the Rule.

§ *Πιη* follows the Rule.

|| Hence *κυος*, Vocative of *κυων*, whose other Cases are syncopated from the obsolete *κυονος*, *κυονι*, *κυονα*.

¶ Called, by the Observers of Accents, Barytons or Gravitons.

** Yet its Compounds fall under this Exception; as, Vocative *οιπυς*, *χαλεπιπυς*.

(9) **FIRST DECLENSION** *of* **CONTRACTS.**

Three Terminations. { *us*, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender ;
 es, } Neuter.
 os, }

| Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. | |
|------------------|-----|------------------|------|--------------------|-----|
| N. ἡ τριγ-ης. | | N. A. V. | | N. αἱ τριγ-εις. | ἡς. |
| G. τῆς τριγ-ιος. | ἡς. | τα τριγ-ει, | ἡ. | G. τῶν τριγ-ειν, | ων. |
| D. τῇ τριγ-ει, | ἡ. | | | D. τοῖς τριγ-εισι. | |
| A. τῇ τριγ-ει, | ἡ. | G. D. | | A. τας τριγ-εις, | ἡς. |
| V. ᾠ τριγ-ει. | | ταῖν τριγ-εισιν, | οἰν. | V. ᾠ τριγ-εις, | ἡς. |

| Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. | |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| N. το τεῖχ-ος. | | N. A. V. | | N. τὰ τεῖχ-εα, | ἡ. |
| G. τοῦ τεῖχ-ος, | ἡς. | τὰ τεῖχ-εα, | ἡ. | G. τῶν τεῖχ-εων, | ων. |
| D. τῷ τεῖχ-ει, | ἡ. | | | D. τοῖς τεῖχ-εσι. | |
| A. το τεῖχ-ος. | | G. D. | | A. τὰ τεῖχ-εα, | ἡ. |
| V. ᾠ τεῖχ-ος. | | τοῖν τεῖχ-εσιν, | οἰν. | V. ᾠ τεῖχ-εα, | ἡ. |

Nouns compounded of κλεος, as Ἡρακλεος, Ἑτεοκλεος, have a double Contraction, one in the Nominative, and two in the other Cases.

1st Contraction.

2d Contraction.

| | | | |
|---|------------|------|-----|
| N | Ἡρακλ-ηγ, | ηγ. | |
| G | Ἡρακλ-ιηγ, | ιηγ, | ηγ. |
| D | Ἡρακλ-ιη, | ιη, | ιη. |
| A | Ἡρακλ-ια, | ια, | η. |
| V | Ἡρακλ-ις, | ις. | |

SECOND DECLENSION. (*t*).

Two Terminations. { *is*, Masculine, Feminine, and
Common Gender ;
is, Neuter.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|--|--|--|
| N. $\dot{\alpha}$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -16, | | N. $\dot{\alpha}\dot{\iota}$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ 116, 76, |
| G. $\tau\alpha$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -106, | N. A. V. $\tau\alpha$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -18, | G. $\tau\alpha\dot{\iota}$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -107, |
| D. $\tau\alpha$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -17, 7, | | D. $\tau\alpha\dot{\iota}\varsigma$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -107, |
| A. $\tau\alpha$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -19, | G. D. $\tau\alpha\dot{\iota}\nu$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -1017. | A. $\tau\alpha\varsigma$ $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -106, 76, |
| V. α $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -1. | | V. α $\dot{\alpha}\phi$ -105, 76, |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| N. <i>тә сирнн-і,</i> | N. A. V. <i>тә сирнн-іс,</i> | N. <i>тә сирнн-іс,</i> <i>тә</i> |
| G. <i>тә сирнн-іс,</i> | | G. <i>тәс сирнн-іс,</i> |
| D. <i>тә сирнн-іс, тә,</i> | | D. <i>тәс сирнн-іс,</i> |
| A. <i>тә сирнн-і,</i> | G. D. <i>тәс сирнн-іс.</i> | A. <i>тә сирнн-іс,</i> <i>тә,</i> |
| V. <i>д сирнн-і.</i> | | V. <i>д сирнн-іс,</i> <i>тә.</i> |

THIRD DECLENSION. (*u*)

Three Terminations. { *us*, Masculine ;
 us, Masculine and Feminine ;
 u, Neuter. •

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| N. ὁ βασιλ-εύς, | N. A. Ὁ. | N. οἱ βασιλ-εῖς, |
| G. τοῦ βασιλ-εως, | τῶ βασιλ-ει, ᾗ, | G. των, βασιλ-ῶν, |
| D. τοῦ βασιλ-ει, τῷ, | G. D. | D. τοῖς βασιλ-εῦσι, |
| A. τον βασιλ-ει, | τοὺν βασιλ-ειν. | A. τοὺς βασιλ-εῖς, τοῖς, |
| V. ὁ βασιλ-ει. | | V. βασιλ-εῖς, |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| N. ὁ <i>παιδικ-ος</i> , | N. A. V. | N. οἱ <i>παιδικ-ις, εῖς.</i> |
| G. τοῦ <i>παιδικ-ος</i> , | τῶ <i>παιδικ-εῖ, ῃ,</i> | G. τῶν <i>παιδικ-ων,</i> |
| D. τῷ <i>παιδικ-εῖ, εἰ,</i> | G. D. | D. τοῖς <i>παιδικ-οσι,</i> |
| A. τοῖν <i>παιδικ-ων,</i> | τοῖν <i>παιδικ-οιν.</i> | A. τοῖς <i>παιδικ-οσι, εἰς,</i> |
| V. ὦ <i>παιδικ-υ.</i> | | V. ὦ <i>παιδικ-εις, εἰς.</i> |

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| N. το ἄν-υ, | N. A. V. τῶν ἄν-τι, ῥ̃, | N. τῶν ἄν-τι-α, ῥ̃, |
| G. τῶν ἄν-τι-ων, | | G. τῶν ἄν-τι-ων, |
| D. τῶν ἄν-τι, ῥ̃, | | D. τῶν ἄν-τι-ων, |
| A. το ἄν-υ, | G. D. τοῖν ἄν-τι-ων. | A. τῶν ἄν-τι-ων, ῥ̃, |
| V. ἄν-τι-ων. | | V. ἄν-τι-ων, ῥ̃. |

FOURTH DECLENSION. (*v*)

Two Terminations, $\left\{ \begin{matrix} us, \\ us, \end{matrix} \right\}$ Feminine Gender.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| N. ἡ φίλιδ-ω. | N. A. V. τὰ φίλιδ-ω. | N. αἱ φίλιδ-αι, |
| G. τῆς φίλιδ-ου, ᾧ, | | G. τῶν φίλιδ-ων, |
| D. τῇ φίλιδ-ει, ᾧ, | | D. ταῖς φίλιδ-ουσ, |
| A. τῇ φίλιδ-ου, ᾧ, | G. D. ταυτ φίλιδ-ου. | A. ταῖς φίλιδ-ουσ, |
| V. ᾧ φίλιδ-ει. | | V. ᾧ φίλιδ-ει. |

Singulariter.

N. το περὶς.

G. τὰ κρηλας, by Syncope κρηας, by Crasis κρηᾶς.

D. τῶ κρηγί, κρηγί, κρηγί.

Α το κερας.

V. ἡ πρεσβυτεία.

Dualiter:

N. A. V. *τη κρεατε*, by Syncope *κρεαι*, by Crasis *κρεῖ*.

G. D. τοὺν κερᾶσιον, κερᾶσιον, κερᾶν.

Pluraliter.

Ν. τα κεραια,

παρακ,

κερ[~]α.

Γ. των κερατών,

κίραων,

အနုပညာ.

D. τοις κερασι.

A. τα κρεατά,

အလုပ်အကိုင်၊

५५३३.

V. 2. *xi* 27a,

περίθετα,

περὶ.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives of Three Terminations are formed in

των, ἔσται, οὐ,

αδ, αδδ, αδδδ.

ENCLOSURE

45, 2000, 27,

ης, ησσα, ην,

45, 45σ4, 44,

after the 2d and 5th of the
Simples.

ος, η, ον,

• • •

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

after the 2d and 3d of the
Simples.

after the 2d of the Simples and
3d of the Contracts.

* These Two Terminations are contracted from *huc, hucsa, huy*; and *ouc, oussa, ouy*.

Examples.

| ωι. Sing. | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| N. <i>ἰκ-ων</i> , | <i>ων</i> , | <i>ων</i> . |
| G. <i>ἰκ-ωνος</i> , | <i>ωνος</i> , | <i>ωνος</i> . |
| D. <i>ἰκ-ωνι</i> , | <i>ωνι</i> , | <i>ωνι</i> . |
| A. <i>ἰκ-ωνα</i> , | <i>ωνα</i> , | <i>ων</i> . |
| V. <i>ἰκ-ων*</i> , | <i>ων</i> , | <i>ων</i> . |
| Dual. | | |
| N. A. V. <i>ἰκ-ωνι</i> , | <i>ων</i> , | <i>ωνι</i> . |
| G. D. <i>ἰκ-ωνοιν</i> , | <i>ωνοιν</i> , | <i>ωνοιν</i> . |
| Plural. | | |
| N. <i>ἰκ-ωνες</i> , | <i>ωναι</i> , | <i>ωνα</i> . |
| G. <i>ἰκ-ωνων</i> , | <i>ωνων</i> , | <i>ωνων</i> . |
| D. <i>ἰκ-ωνι</i> , | <i>ωναις</i> , | <i>ωνι</i> . |
| A. <i>ἰκ-ωνας</i> , | <i>ωνας</i> , | <i>ωνα</i> . |
| V. <i>ἰκ-ωνετε</i> , | <i>ωναι</i> , | <i>ωνα</i> . |

| ας. Sing. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. <i>π-ας</i> , | <i>ας</i> , | <i>ων</i> . |
| G. <i>π-αντος</i> , | <i>αντος</i> , | <i>αντος</i> . |
| D. <i>π-αντι</i> , | <i>αντι</i> , | <i>αντι</i> . |
| A. <i>π-αντα</i> , | <i>αντα</i> , | <i>ων</i> . |
| V. <i>π-ας</i> , | <i>ας</i> , | <i>ων</i> . |
| Dual. | | |
| N. A. V. <i>π-αντι</i> , | <i>αντι</i> , | <i>αντι</i> . |
| G. D. <i>π-αντοιν</i> , | <i>αντοιν</i> , | <i>αντοιν</i> . |
| Plural. | | |
| N. <i>π-αντες</i> , | <i>ανται</i> , | <i>αντα</i> . |
| G. <i>π-αντων</i> , | <i>αντων</i> , | <i>αντων</i> . |
| D. <i>π-αντι</i> , | <i>ανταις</i> , | <i>αντι</i> . |
| A. <i>π-αντας</i> , | <i>αντας</i> , | <i>αντα</i> . |
| V. <i>π-αντετε</i> , | <i>ανται</i> , | <i>αντα</i> . |

| εις. Sing. | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. <i>χαρι-εις</i> , | <i>εις</i> , | <i>ει</i> . |
| G. <i>χαρι-ειος</i> , | <i>ειος</i> , | <i>ειος</i> . |
| D. <i>χαρι-εινι</i> , | <i>εινι</i> , | <i>εινι</i> . |
| A. <i>χαρι-εινα</i> , | <i>ειναν</i> , | <i>ει</i> . |
| V. { <i>χαρι-ει</i> & } { <i>χαρι-ει</i> , } | <i>ει</i> , | <i>ει</i> . |
| Dual. | | |
| N. A. V. <i>χαρι-εινι</i> , | <i>ει</i> , | <i>εινι</i> . |
| G. D. <i>χαρι-εινοιν</i> , | <i>εινοιν</i> , | <i>εινοιν</i> . |
| Plural. | | |
| N. <i>χαρι-ειτες</i> , | <i>εισαι</i> , | <i>ειτα</i> . |
| G. <i>χαρι-ειτων</i> , | <i>ειτων</i> , | <i>ειτων</i> . |
| D. <i>χαρι-εισι</i> , | <i>εισαις</i> , | <i>εισι</i> . |
| A. <i>χαρι-ειτας</i> , | <i>ειτας</i> , | <i>ειτα</i> . |
| V. <i>χαρι-ειτετε</i> , | <i>εισαι</i> , | <i>ειτα</i> . |

| ης. Sing. | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| N. <i>τιμ-ης</i> , | <i>ης</i> , | <i>η</i> . |
| G. <i>τιμ-ητος</i> , | <i>ητος</i> , | <i>ητος</i> . |
| D. <i>τιμ-ηντι</i> , | <i>ηντι</i> , | <i>ηντι</i> . |
| A. <i>τιμ-ητα</i> , | <i>ηταν</i> , | <i>η</i> . |
| V. { <i>τιμ-η</i> & } { <i>τιμ-η</i> , } | <i>η</i> , | <i>η</i> . |
| Dual. | | |
| N. A. V. <i>τιμ-ηντι</i> , | <i>ητος</i> , | <i>ηντι</i> . |
| G. D. <i>τιμ-ηντοιν</i> , | <i>ηντοιν</i> , | <i>ηντοιν</i> . |
| Plural. | | |
| N. <i>τιμ-ηντες</i> , | <i>ησαι</i> , | <i>ητα</i> . |
| G. <i>τιμ-ηντων</i> , | <i>ητων</i> , | <i>ητων</i> . |
| D. <i>τιμ-ησι</i> , | <i>ησαις</i> , | <i>ησι</i> . |
| A. <i>τιμ-ηντας</i> , | <i>ησας</i> , | <i>ητα</i> . |
| V. <i>τιμ-ηντετε</i> , | <i>ησαι</i> , | <i>ητα</i> . |

* This Word and *αων* follow the Analogy of the 5th Declension by making the Votive in *ων*, and not in *ει* according to the Rules of Exception. After this form the Participles of the Present, 1st Future, and 2d Aorist Active are declined.

† *Τιμης* has in the Vocative Case *τιμην* and *τιμην* by Exceptions I. and IV. to the general Rule of the Votive in the Fifth Declension of the Simples, whence we have *τιμῇ* and *τιμῇ* in the contracted Form.

| υς. Sing. | | ος. Sing. | |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| N. πλακ-ός, | ἄρτα, ἄν. | N. καλ-ος, | ἡ, ον. |
| G. πλακ-ήτος, | ἄρτης, ἄντος. | G. καλ-ῆ, | ἡς, υ. |
| D. πλακ-ήντι, | ἄρτη, ἄντι. | D. καλ-ῶ, | ῆ, φ. |
| A. πλακ-ήτα, | ἄρσιν, ἄν. | A. καλ-όν, | ῆν, ον. |
| V. { *πλακ-ήν & } ἄρσιν, ἄν. | | V. καλ-εῖ, | ῆ, ον. |
| | | | |
| Dual. | | Dual. | |
| N. A. V. πλακ-ήντι, | ἄρσιν, ἄντι. | N. A. V. καλ-α, | α, ον. |
| G. D. πλακ-ήνοιν, | ἄρσιν, ἄντι. | G. D. καλ-οιν, | οιν, οιν. |
| Plural. | | Plural. | |
| N. πλακ-ήντες, | ἄρσιν, ἄντα. | N. καλ-οι, | οι, α. |
| G. πλακ-ήντων, | ἄρσιν, ἄντων. | G. καλ-όντων, | όντων, οντων. |
| D. πλακ-ήσιν, | ἄρσιν, ἄνσιν. | D. καλ-οῖς, | οῖς, οῖς. |
| A. πλακ-ήντας, | ἄρσιν, ἄντας. | A. καλ-οὺς, | οὺς, α. |
| V. πλακ-ήντες, | ἄρσιν, ἄντας. | V. καλ-οι, | οι, α. |

| υς. Sing. | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| N. ὀξ-υς, | εἶα, υ. |
| G. ὀξ-υτος, | εἶας, εος. |
| D. ὀξ-εῖ, | εῖ, εἶα, εῖ, εῖ. |
| A. ὀξ-υν,† | εἶαν, υ. |
| V. ὀξ-υ, | εἶα, υ. |
| Dual. | |
| N. A. V. ὀξ-εε, | εἶα, εε. |
| G. D. ὀξ-εοιν, | εἶαν, εοιν. |
| Plural. | |
| N. ὀξ-εες, | εῖς, εἶαι, εα. |
| G. ὀξ-εων, | εἶαν, εων. |
| D. ὀξ-εσι, | εἶαις, εσι. |
| A. ὀξ-εας, | εῖς, εἶας, εα. |
| V. ὀξ-εες, | εῖς, εἶαι, εα. |

* Contracted from πλακοῖν and πλακοῦ, the Vocative of πλακοῖς by Exceptions I and IV. to the general Rule of the Vocative in the Fifth Declension of the Simplex.

† The Poets make the Masculine and Feminine of this case in α; as, εὐρεῖα ποτῖον, ἀδεια χαλάρη.

Exceptions.

ας.

Μελας and ταλας borrow their Feminine from the obsolete μελαινος and ταλαινος. e. g.

Sing.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|--------|-------|
| N. | μελ-ας, | αινα, | αν. |
| G. | μελ-ανος, | αινης, | ανος. |
| D. | μελ-ανι, | αινη, | ανι. |
| A. | μελ-ανα, | αιναν, | αν. |
| V. | μελ-αν, | αινα, | αν. |

Dual.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|---------|-------|
| N. A. V. | μελ-ανε, | αινα, | ανε. |
| G. D. | μελ-ανοιν, | αιναιν, | ανον. |

Plural.

| | | | |
|----|-----------|---------|-------|
| N. | μελ-ανες, | αιναι, | ανα. |
| G. | μελ-ανων, | αινων, | ανων. |
| D. | μελ-ασι, | αιναις, | ασι. |
| A. | μελ-ανας, | αινας, | ανα. |
| V. | μελ-ανες, | αιναι, | ανα. |

In like Manner ταλας.

Μεγας is properly thus declined in the Singular Number only :

| | Masc. | Femin. | Neuter. |
|----|--------|--------|---------|
| N. | μεγας, | | μεγα. |
| A. | μεγαν, | | μεγα. |
| V. | μεγα, | | μεγα. |

The Feminine Gender, with all the other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter, is borrowed from the obsolete μεγαλ-ος, η, ον. e. g.

Sing.

| | | | |
|----|----------|-------|----|
| N. | μεγ-ας, | αλη, | α. |
| G. | μεγαλ-υ, | ης, | υ. |
| D. | μεγαλ-ω, | η, | ω. |
| A. | μεγ-αν, | αλην, | α. |
| V. | μεγ-ω, | αλη, | ω. |

Dual.

| | | | |
|----------|------------|------|------|
| N. A. V. | μεγαλ-ω, | α, | ω. |
| G. D. | μεγαλ-οιν, | αιν, | οιν. |

Plural.

| | | | |
|----|------------|------|------|
| N. | μεγαλ-οι, | αι, | α. |
| G. | μεγαλ-ων, | ων, | ων. |
| D. | μεγαλ-οις, | οις, | οις. |
| A. | μεγαλ-ας, | ας, | α. |
| V. | μεγαλ-αι, | αι, | α. |

ος.

I. Adjectives in *ος* pure, and *ρος*, make the Feminine in *α* : but Numerals in *οος*, as *ὀγδοος*, *απλος*, *διπλος*, Adjectives in *εος*,* denoting Matter and Colour, as *χαλκεος*, *χρυσεος*, *φοινικεος*, and the Pronoun *ιος*, follow the general Example.

II. Four Adjectives, *ἄλλος*, *τῆλικτος*, *τοστος*, *τοικτος*, four Pronouns, *ὅς*, *ἐτός*, *ἐκενὸς*, *αὐτός*, with the Compounds of the last, *ἐμάντις*, *σεάντις*, *ἰάντις*, make the Neuter in *ο*.

υς.

Πολυς is thus declined in the Singular Number only :

| | Masc. | Femin. | Neuter. |
|----|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| N. | <i>πολυς</i> ,† | | <i>πολυ</i> . |
| A. | <i>πολυν</i> , | | <i>πολυ</i> . |
| V. | <i>πολυ</i> , | | <i>πολυ</i> . |

The Feminine and all the other Cases in the Masculine and Neuter are borrowed from the obsolete *πολλ-ος*, *η*, *ον*. e. g.

* Except *δερυεος*, which makes *δερυε-α*, *α*. its Feminine *ω*, *η*, being of the Ionic Dialect.

† The Poets decline *πολυς* throughout like *ἐξ-υς*, *μικ-υς*.

Sing.

- N. πολ-υς, λη, υ.
G. πολ-υς, λης, λς.
D. πολ-υς, λη, λω.
A. πολ-υν, λην, υ.
V. πολ-υ, λη, υ,

Dual.

- N A. V. πολλ-ω, α, ω.
G. D. πολλ-οιν, αιν, οιν.

Plural.

- N. πολλ-οι, αι, α.
G. πολλ-ων, ων, ων.
D. πολλ-οις, αις, οις.
A. πολλ-υς, ας, α.
V. πολλ-οι, αι, α.

Terminations peculiar to Participles only.

| | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| ω, υς, υ, | 2d Future Active. | } after the 2d and 4th of the Samples. |
| αι, υς, υ, | 1st and 2d Aorist Passive, and 2d Conjugation of Verbs in η. | |
| υ, υς, ον, 3d | } Conjugation of Verbs in η. | |
| υς, υς, υν, 4th | | |
| αι, υς, ος, | Perfect Active and Middle. | |
| *αι, υς, ας, | Perfect Middle Ionic. | |

ον.

Sing.

- N. τυπ-ον, υς, υ.
G. τυπ-οντος, υς, υς.
D. τυπ-οντι, υς, υς.
A. τυπ-οντα, υς, υς.
V. τυπ-ον, υς, υς.

Dual.

- N. A. V. τυπ-οντι, υς, υς.
G. D. τυπ-οντων, υς, υς.

Plural.

- N. τυπ-οντες, υς, υς.
G. τυπ-οντων, υς, υς.
D. τυπ-ονσι, υς, υς.
A. τυπ-οντες, υς, υς.
V. τυπ-οντες, υς, υς.

υς.

Sing.

- N. τυφ-υς, υς, υς.
G. τυφ-υτος, υς, υς.
D. τυφ-υσι, υς, υς.
A. τυφ-υτα, υς, υς.
V. τυφ-υς, υς, υς.

Dual.

- N. A. V. τυφ-υσι, υς, υς.
G. D. τυφ-υτων, υς, υς.

Plural.

- N. τυφ-υσι, υς, υς.
G. τυφ-υτων, υς, υς.
D. τυφ-υσι, υς, υς.
A. τυφ-υτες, υς, υς.
V. τυφ-υτες, υς, υς.

* Contracted from α-υς, α-υς, α-υς.

ως.
Sing.

N. διδ-ως, ὡσα, ον.
G. διδ-οντος, ὡσης, ὄντος.
D. διδ-οντι, ὡση, ὄντι.
A. διδ-οντα, ὡσαν, ον.
V. διδ-ως, ὡσα, ον.

Dual.

N. A. V. διδ-οντε, ὡσα, ὄντε.
G. D. διδ-οντοιν, ὡσαι, ὄντοιν.

Plural.

N. διδ-οντες, ὡσαι, ὄντα.
G. διδ-όντων, ὡσων, ὄντων.
D. διδ-ουσι, ὡσαις, ὄσι.
A. διδ-οντας, ὡσας, ὄντα.
V. διδ-οντες, ὡσαι, ὄντα.

ως.
Sing.

N. τετυφ-ως, υια, ος.
G. τετυφ-οτος, υιας, οτος.
D. τετυφ-οτι, υια, οτι.
A. τετυφ-οτα, υιαν, ος.
V. τετυφ-ως, υια, ος.

Dual.

N. A. V. τετυφ-οτε, υια, οτε.
G. D. τετυφ-οτοιν, υιαιν, οτοιν.

Plural.

N. τετυφ-οτες, υιαι, οτα.
G. τετυφ-όντων, υιων, ὄτων.
D. τετυφ-ουσι, υιαις, ὄσι.
A. τετυφ-οντας, υιας, ὄτα.
V. τετυφ-οτες, υια, ὄτα.

ως.
Sing.

N. ζευγν-ως, υσα, υν.
G. ζευγν-υντος, υσης, υντος.
D. ζευγν-υντι, υση, υντι.
A. ζευγν-υντα, υσαν, υν.
V. ζευγν-ως, υσα, υν.

Dual.

N. A. V. ζευγν-υντε, υσα, υντε.
G. D. ζευγν-υντοιν, υσαι, υντοιν.

Plural.

N. ζευγν-υντες, υσαι, υντα.
G. ζευγν-υντων, υσων, υντων.
D. ζευγν-υσι, υσαις, υσι.
A. ζευγν-υντας, υσας, υντα.
V. ζευγν-υντες, υσαι, υντα.

ως contracted.

Sing.

N. ἐς-ως, ὦσα, ὦς.
G. ἐς-ὠτος, ὠσης, ὠτος.
D. ἐς-ὠτι, ὠση, ὠτι.
A. ἐς ὠτα, ὠσαν, ὠς.
V. ἐς-ὠς, ὠσα, ὠς.

Dual.

N. A. V. ἐς ὠτε, ὠσα, ὠτε.
G. D. ἐς ὠτοιν, ὠσαι, ὠτοιν.

Plural.

N. ἐς-ὠτες, ὠσαι, ὠτα.
G. ἐς-ὠτων, ὠσων, ὠτων.
D. ἐς-ὠσι, ὠσαις, ὠσι.
A. ἐς-ὠτας, ὠσας, ὠτα.
V. ἐς-ὠτες, ὠσαι, ὠτα.

Adjectives of Three Articles and Two Terminations are formed in

M. & F. N.

| | | |
|---------|------|---------------------------------|
| ην, | ην, | } after the 5th of the Simples. |
| ων, | ων, | |
| ωρ, | ωρ, | |
| ας, | ας, | |
| ις, | ις, | |
| υς, | υς, | |
| ους, | ους, | |
| (νν)ος, | ον, | - - 3d of the Simples. |
| ως, | ων, | - - 4th of the Simples. |
| ης, | ες, | - - 1st of the Contracts. |

Examples.

| ην. Sing. | | ων. Sing. | | ωρ. Sing. | |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------|-------|-----------------------|-------|
| M. & F. | N. | M. & F. | N. | M. & F. | N. |
| N. τερ-ην, | ην. | N. γειτ-ων, | ον. | N. μεγαλητ-ωρ, | ωρ. |
| G. τερ-ηνος. | | G. γειτ-ωνος. | | G. μεγαλητ-ωρος. | |
| D. τερ-ηνι. | | D. γειτ-ωνι. | | D. μεγαλητ-ωρι. | |
| A. τερ-ινα, | ιν. | A. γειτ-ωνη, | ην. | A. μεγαλητ-ωρα, | ωρ. |
| V. τερ-ιεν. | | V. γειτ-ων. | | V. μεγαλητ-ωρ. | |
| Dual. | | Dual. | | Dual. | |
| N. A. V. τερ-ινω. | | N. A. V. γειτ-ωνι. | | N. A. V. μεγαλητ-ωρε. | |
| G. D. τερ-ινοιν. | | G. D. γειτ-ωνοιν. | | G. D. μεγαλητ-ωροιν. | |
| Plural. | | Plural. | | Plural. | |
| N. τερ-ινες, | ινες. | N. γειτ-ονες, | ονες. | N. μεγαλητ-ωρες, | ωρες. |
| G. τερ-ινων. | | G. γειτ-ωνων. | | G. μεγαλητ-ωρων. | |
| D. τερ-ινοι. | | D. γειτ-ονσι. | | D. μεγαλητ-ωροσι. | |
| A. τερ-ινας, | ινες. | A. γειτ-ονας, | ονας. | A. μεγαλητ-ωρας. | ωρας. |
| V. τερ-ινες, | ιναι. | V. γειτ-ονες, | οναι. | V. μεγαλητ-ωρεις, | ωραι. |

* Comparatives in ων vary from this Form only in the Accusative Singular of the 1st Termination, and the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural of both, in which they are syncope and contracted; e. g.

| Sing. | | Plural. | |
|---------------------------|----|---------------|------------|
| M. & F. | N. | M. & F. | N. |
| Α. μειζ-ονα, ονα, ω ; εν. | | N. μειζ-ονες, | ονες, υς ; |
| | | A. μειζ-ονας, | ονας, υς ; |
| | | V. μειζ-ονες, | ονες, υς ; |

| 35. Sing. | | | 36. Sing. | | | 37. Sing. | | |
|-----------------------|----|--|-------------------------|----|--|-------------------------|----|--|
| M. & F. | N. | | M. & F. | N. | | M. & F. | N. | |
| N. αὐ-ας, αὐ. | | | N. ὠχ-ας-ε, ε. | | | N. ἀδ-ακ-ας-ε, ε. | | |
| G. αὐ-αν-τος. | | | G. ὠχ-ας-ι-τος. | | | G. ἀδ-ακ-ας-ος. | | |
| D. αὐ-αν-τι. | | | D. ὠχ-ας-ι-τι. | | | D. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι. | | |
| A. αὐ-αν-τα, αν. | | | A. ὠχ-ας-ι-τα, & ιν, ι. | | | A. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι, οι. | | |
| V. αὐ-αν-τι. | | | V. ὠχ-ας-ι-τι. | | | V. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι. | | |
| Dual. | | | Dual. | | | Dual. | | |
| N. A. V. αὐ-αν-τα. | | | N. A. V. ὠχ-ας-ι-τα. | | | N. A. V. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι. | | |
| G. D. αὐ-αν-τοι. | | | G. D. ὠχ-ας-ι-τοι. | | | G. D. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι. | | |
| Plural. | | | Plural. | | | Plural. | | |
| N. αὐ-αν-τες, αὐτα. | | | N. ὠχ-ας-ι-τες, ιτα. | | | N. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| G. αὐ-αν-των. | | | G. ὠχ-ας-ι-των. | | | G. ἀδ-ακ-ας-ων. | | |
| D. αὐ-αν-σι. | | | D. ὠχ-ας-ι-σι. | | | D. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι. | | |
| A. αὐ-αν-τες, αὐτα. | | | A. ὠχ-ας-ι-τες, ιτα. | | | A. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| V. αὐ-αν-τι, αὐτα. | | | V. ὠχ-ας-ι-τι, ιτα. | | | V. ἀδ-ακ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| 38.* Sing. | | | 39.* Dual. | | | 40.* Plural. | | |
| M. & F. | N. | | | | | M. & F. | N. | |
| N. διπ-ας, αν. | | | | | | N. διπ-ας-οι, οα. | | |
| G. διπ-ας-ος. | | | N. A. V. διπ-ας-οι. | | | G. διπ-ας-ων. | | |
| D. διπ-ας-οι. | | | | | | D. διπ-ας-οι. | | |
| A. διπ-ας-οι, αν. | | | G. D. διπ-ας-οι. | | | A. διπ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| V. διπ-ας-οι, αν. | | | | | | V. διπ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| 41.* Sing. | | | 42.* Sing. | | | 43.* Sing. | | |
| M. & F. | N. | | M. & F. | N. | | M. & F. | N. | |
| (φ) N. ἰνδ-ας-οι, οι. | | | N. ὠγ-ας-οι, αν. | | | N. ἀλθ-ας, ε. | | |
| G. ἰνδ-ας-οι. | | | G. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | G. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι. | | |
| D. ἰνδ-ας-οι. | | | D. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | D. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι. | | |
| A. ἰνδ-ας-οι, αν. | | | A. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | A. ἀλθ-ας, ε, οι. | | |
| V. ἰνδ-ας-οι, αν. | | | V. ὠγ-ας-οι, αν. | | | V. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι. | | |
| Dual. | | | Dual. | | | Dual. | | |
| N. A. V. ἰνδ-ας-οι. | | | N. A. V. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | N. A. V. ἀλθ-ας, ε, οι. | | |
| G. D. ἰνδ-ας-οι. | | | G. D. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | G. D. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι. | | |
| Plural. | | | Plural. | | | Plural. | | |
| N. ἰνδ-ας-οι, οι. | | | N. ὠγ-ας-οι, αν. | | | N. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| G. ἰνδ-ας-οι. | | | G. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | G. ἀλθ-ας-οι, αν. | | |
| D. ἰνδ-ας-οι. | | | D. ὠγ-ας-οι. | | | D. ἀλθ-ας-οι. | | |
| A. ἰνδ-ας-οι, οι. | | | A. ὠγ-ας-οι, οι. | | | A. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |
| V. ἰνδ-ας-οι, οι. | | | V. ὠγ-ας-οι, οι. | | | V. ἀλθ-ας-οι, οι, οα. | | |

* After the Substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, ἀνδ-ας, αν; G. αν-ος; D. αν-οι; A. αν-οι, αν. Contracted Compounds of Nouns of the 3d of the Simple, thus; αν-ας, αν; G. αν-ος; D. αν-οι; A. αν-οι, αν. In the same manner those of ανδ-, αν-οι, αν-οι, &c.

† The Compounds of ιγας, γας, sometimes those of ιγας, after the 5th of the Simple. αν-ας, αν; G. αν-ος; D. αν-οι; A. αν-οι, αν.

(x) A few Adjectives declined after the 5th of the Simples are formed with Three Articles and One Termination in the Nominative Singular only; in all other Cases they Conform to the Examples already given of Adjectives after that Declension of Two Terminations; they end in

| | Nom. | Gen. |
|-----|-------------|--------------|
| ιν, | ὁ, ἡ, το. | τι, τῆς, τῷ. |
| ς, | τριγλῶχιν, | τριγλῶχινος. |
| ς, | μακάρ, | μακάρος. |
| ς, | πολυδείρας, | πολυδείρας. |
| ς, | πταξ, | πταγος. |
| ψ, | γλαυκῶψ, | γλαυκῶπος. |
| ας, | πολυας, | πολυαρος. |

Example.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| M. & F. N. | M. F. N. | M. & F. N. |
| N. πολυας. | N. A. V. πολυας-νι. | N. πολυαρ-νις, νῶ. |
| G. πολυαρ-τος. | G. D. πολυαρ-νοιν. | G. πολυαρ-των. |
| D. πολυαρ-νι. | | D. πολυαρ-σι. |
| A. πολυαρ-να, ς. | | A. πολυαρ-νας, νας. |
| V. πολυας. | | V. πολυαρ-νις, νῶ. |

COMPARISON.

I. Adjectives ending in *αρ, εις, ις, υς, ας, ης, υς, ην, αν*, form their Comparison by the addition of *τερος* and *τατος* to the

| | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Nom. Sing. | ας, as | μακάρ, | μακαρίτερος, | μακαρίτατος. |
| Masc. of | ως, losing ι, | χαρις, | χαριστερος, | χαριस्ताτος. |
| | ς, | γαστήρ, | γαστήριτερος, | γαστήριτατος. |
| | ς, | άσπας, | άσπαστερος, | άσπαστατος. |
| Nom. Sing. | ας, as | μει-ας, αν, | μειστέρος, | μειστατος. |
| Neuter of | ης, α, | άσπας-ης, α, | άσπαστερος, | άσπαστατος. |
| | υς, α, | ώρ-υς, υ, | ώριστερος, | ώριστατος. |
| Nom. Plur. | ων, as | ταρ-ων, ονς, | ταρστέρος, | ταρσστατος. |
| Masc. of | ων, | σφωρ-ων, ονς, | σφωρστέρος, | σφωρσστατος. |

* *ος* is often changed into *ων* and *ις*; *τάχως, ταχίων, ταχιστός*; whence the irregular *πολύς, πλείων, πλείους, ὅτι πολλών, πολίτης*.

II. Adjectives ending in ξ form their Comparison from the Nominative Plural by changing κ into $\iota\sigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\iota\sigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; as, $\beta\lambda\alpha\xi$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\iota\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

III. Adjectives ending in $\omicron\varsigma$ change $\omicron\varsigma$, if the Penultima be long, into $\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; if short, into $\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ and $\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$: as,

$\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\zeta\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\zeta\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\zeta\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$;
 $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\phi\rho\omicron\nu\iota\mu\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

The Attics compare many Adjectives in each of these Classes in $\iota\sigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\sigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; $\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$; and $\epsilon\varsigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$: the last in common with the Ionics.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

| Posit. | Comp. | Superl. | Posit. | Comp. | Superl. |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|
| $\kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma, \\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\omega\iota\omega\iota, \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \kappa\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma, \\ \kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ | $\rho\alpha\delta\iota\varsigma$, | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho\alpha\iota\omega\iota, \\ \rho\alpha\omega\iota, \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho\alpha\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \rho\alpha\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ |
| $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, | $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\omega\iota$, | $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$. | | | |
| $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, | $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\iota\omega\iota$, | $\alpha\iota\sigma\chi\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, | $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi\iota\lambda\iota\omega\iota, \\ \phi\iota\lambda\iota\omega\iota, \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \phi\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \phi\iota\lambda\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ |
| $\iota\chi\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, | $\iota\chi\theta\iota\omega\iota$, | $\iota\chi\theta\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, | $\gamma\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma$, | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma, \\ \gamma\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \gamma\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \gamma\alpha\rho\alpha\iota\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ |
| $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$, | $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\iota\omega\iota$, | $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, | $\theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\iota\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma, \\ \theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\iota\alpha\iota\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \theta\epsilon\rho\epsilon\iota\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ |

Comparisons more irregular.

| Posit. | Comp. | Superl. | Posit. | Comp. | Superl. |
|---|--|--|--------|---|---|
| $\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\omicron\varsigma$, | $\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\iota\omega\iota$, | $\alpha\gamma\alpha\theta\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$. | — | $\mu\iota\omega\iota$, | $\mu\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$. |
| $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, | $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota\omega\iota$, | $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$. | — | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\sigma\sigma\omega\iota, \\ \iota\sigma\tau\omega\iota, \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\kappa\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \iota\kappa\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ |
| | $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\iota\omega\iota$ I. | | — | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi\mu\epsilon\omega\iota, \\ \chi\mu\epsilon\omega\iota, \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \chi\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma, \\ \chi\mu\epsilon\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$ |
| | $\mu\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\iota$ D. | | | | |

From the Comparative in $\iota\omega\iota$ of Words in $\upsilon\varsigma$, ι is often taken away, and the preceding Consonant changed into $\sigma\sigma$; as,

$\beta\alpha\theta\upsilon\varsigma$, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\alpha\theta\iota\omega\iota \delta\epsilon \\ \beta\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\iota. \end{array} \right.$ $\beta\alpha\theta\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$.
 $\iota\lambda\alpha\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega\iota, \\ \iota\lambda\alpha\tau\tau\omega\iota, \end{array} \right.$ $\iota\lambda\alpha\chi\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$.
 Attic.

D

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| καλλίων, καλλιόντερος. | ῥαων, { ῥαώτερον ; |
| λαίων, λαίοντερος. | ῥηϊόντων, Ion. |
| μειών, μειόντερος. | χειών, χειρότερον. |
| πρόϊοντος, προῖονταίτερος. | χεύων, χευρότερον. |

From the Superlative.

χειρίστος, χειριστάτε ; κυδίστος, κυδιστάτος ; ἑλκχίστος, ἑλκχιστότερος ; πρώτος, πρώτιστος.

From Substantives.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| βασίλων, βασιλόντερος, βασιλόντατος. | ῖργος, ῖργων. | ῖργιστος. |
| θεός, θεώτερος. | κερδός, κερδίων. | κερδιστός. |
| φωγός, φωγόντερος, φωγόντατος. | κυδός, κυδίων. | κυδιστός. |
| κλαπής, κλαπόντερος, κλαπόντατος. | ἀγός, ἀγών. | ἀγιστός. |
| κράμνη, κράμνόντερος, κράμνόντατος. | κράτος, κρείων. | κρεατίστος. |
| πληκτής, πληκτόντερος, πληκτόντατος. | { κρείστων, κρεῖττων. } | — |
| πόλις, πόλιντερος, πόλιντατος. | | |

From a Pronoun.

αὐτός, —, αὐτοτάτος.

From Verbs.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| βυλόμεαι, { βελτίος, } βελτίστος.* | ῥεω, ῥεώτερος, { ῥεατάτος. |
| λῶ, { βελτίων, } λῶν, λῶντος. | { ῥεῖστος. |
| | { ῥεῖτιστος. |

From a Participle.

ῖρῳμενος, ῖρῳμενιστερος, ῖρῳμενιστατος.

From Adverbs.

| | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|---------------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| ἀνω, | ἀνωτέρως, | ἀνωτάτως. | ἰγγυς, | { ἰγγυτέρως, | ἰγγυτάτως. |
| κάτω, | κατώτερος, | κατώτατος. | | { ἰγγωκ, | ἰγγιστός. |
| ἀφ' ἑ, | ἀφ' ἑτέρως, | ἀφ' ἑατάτως. | ὀπισω, | ὀπιστέρως, | ὀπισατάτως. |
| ἴσω, | ἴσως, | ἴσωςατάτως. | πρὶν, | πρὶνότερος, | πρὶνωτάτως. |
| ἔξω, | ἔξωτέρως, | ἔξωατάτως. | πρῶ, | πρῶταίτερος, | πρῶτατατάτως. |
| μᾶλα, | μᾶλλον, | μᾶλιστα. | ὑψί, | — | ὑψιστός. |
| πρῶτα, | πρῶταίτερος, | πρῶτατατάτως. | | | |

From Prepositions.

ὑπὲρ, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος, by Syncope ὑπάτος.
πρὸ, πρότερος, προτάτος, Syn. προατος, by Contract. πρώτος.

* Others form these Comparisons from βίλος, a Weapon.

(y) NUMERALS.

| Cardinal. | | | Ordinal. |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | One | πρῶτος | First |
| | Two | δευτῆρος | Second |
| | Three | τρίτος | Third |
| αρε | Four | τετάρτος | Fourth |
| ι | Five | πμπτος | Fifth |
| | Six | ἕκτος | Sixth |
| | Seven | ἑβδομος | Seventh |
| | Eight | ὀγδοος | Eighth |
| | Nine | ἐνάτος | Ninth |
| | Ten | δέκατος | Tenth |
| κ | Eleven | ἑνδεκάτος | Eleventh |
| κα | Twelve | δωδεκάτος | Twelfth |
| ρε | Thirteen | τρεκαίδεκατος | Thirteenth |
| τεσσαρες | Fourteen | τεσσαρακαδεκα- τος, &c. | Fourteenth |
| ΟΞΙ | TWENTY | ΕΙΚΟΣΤΟΣ | TWENTIETH |
| ις | Twenty-one | εἰκοστος πρῶτος, &c. | Twenty-first |
| ιστα | Thirty | τριακστος | Thirtieth |
| εξηκοντα | Forty | τεσσαρακστος | Fortieth |
| κοντα | Fifty | πεντακστος | Fiftieth |
| στα | Sixty | ἑξηκστος | Sixtieth |
| ηκοντα | Seventy | ἑβδομακστος | Seventieth |
| κοντα | Eighty | ὀγδοηκστος | Eightieth |
| κοντα | Ninety | ἐννεηκστος | Ninetieth |
| TON | A HUNDRED | ἑκατοστος | A HUNDREDTH |
| τιοι, αι, α | Two Hundred | διακοσιος | Two Hundredth |
| κοι, αι, α | Three Hundred | τριακοσιος, &c. | Three Hundredth |
| ΟΙ, αι, α | ONE THOUS. | ΧΙΛΙΑΣΤΟΣ | A THOUSANDTH |
| λιοι, αι, α | Two Thousand | διαχιλιος, &c. | Two Thousandth |
| ι, αι, α | Ten Thousand | μυριοστος | Ten Thousandth |
| ριοι, αι, α | Twenty Thous. | δωμυριοστος | Twenty Thousandth |
| ΙΚΙΣ- | A HUNDRED | δεκαμυριοστος | A Hundred Thou- |
| ρριοι | THOUSAND | | sandth |
| ετακισ | A Thousand | εκατονταμυρι- | A Thousand Thou- |
| ριοι | Thousand | οςτος | sandth. |

All the Cardinal Numbers from τεσσαρες, Four, to ρον, a Hundred, are undeclined: all above are declined; as, διακοσι-οι, αι, α, Two Hundred, &c.

| Sing. | | | |
|----------|-------|---------|------------------|
| Ι. F. | N. | M. | F. N. |
| ι, μια, | ην. | οὐδεις, | οὐδεναι, οὐδεν,* |
| ς, μιας, | ηνος. | | &c. |
| ι, μια | ηνι. | μυδις, | μυδεναι, μυδεν. |
| ς, μιαν, | ην. | | &c. |

* οὐδενος, οὐδενας; μυδενος, μυδενας, μυδενσι; sometimes occur.

| Dual. | | Plural. | | Plural. | |
|----------------------|--|---------------------|--|-----------------|--------------|
| N. } <i>duw, *</i> & | | N. — | | M. & F. | N. |
| A. } <i>duw,</i> | | G <i>duw,</i> Poet. | | N. <i>teus,</i> | <i>teia.</i> |
| V. } <i>duw,</i> | | D. <i>duw,</i> | | G. — | <i>teia.</i> |
| G. } <i>duw,</i> & | | A. — | | D. — | <i>teia.</i> |
| D. } <i>duw,</i> | | | | A. <i>teus,</i> | <i>teia.</i> |

PRONOUNS.

| Primitive. | | Demonstrative. |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| <i>ὁ, α,</i> | I. | <i>οὗτος</i> this. |
| <i>ου,</i> | thou. | <i>κενός</i> that. |
| <i>αἰ,</i> | { of himself, herself, it- self. | Relative. <i>αὐτός</i> he, she, it. |
| | Possessive. | <i>ος,</i> who, which. |
| <i>ἐμός,</i> | mine. | Indefinite. |
| <i>σός,</i> | thine. | <i>τις,†</i> any. |
| <i>ἐς, or ὅς,</i> | his, her or hers, its. | <i>δύνα,</i> { some one, or some thing. |
| <i>ἡμέτερος,</i> | our, ours, or of us two. | Compounds. |
| <i>σφαιήτερος,</i> | { your, yours, or of you two. | <i>ἐμαυτοῦ,</i> of myself. |
| <i>ἡμέτερος,</i> | our, ours. | <i>συνταυτοῦ,</i> of thyself. |
| <i>ὑμέτερος,</i> | your, yours. | + { <i>αὐτοῦ,</i> { his } self { of } her } |
| <i>σφετέρως,</i> | their, theirs, or of them two. | |

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sing. | Sing. | Sing. | Sing. |
| N. <i>ἵνα</i> , | N. <i>οὐ</i> , | N. — | N. <i>ὅς, ἡ, ὅ</i> , |
| G. <i>ἵνεα</i> , | G. <i>οὐα</i> , | G. <i>ὅς</i> , | G. <i>ὅς, ἡς, ὅ</i> , |
| D. <i>ἵμοι</i> , | D. <i>οὐί</i> , | D. <i>οἱ, οὐ οἱ</i> , | D. <i>ὅς, ἡς, ὅ</i> , |
| A. <i>ἵμεν</i> | A. <i>οἱ</i> . | A. <i>ὅ</i> , | A. <i>ὅς, ἡς, ὅ</i> , |
| Dual. | Dual. | Dual. | Dual. |
| N. A. <i>ἑὺν, ἑ-</i> | N. A. <i>σφῶν, σφῶ</i> | N. A. <i>σφῶν, σφῶ</i> . | N. A. <i>αῖ, αῖ, αῖ</i> . |
| G. D. <i>ἑὺν, ἑὺν</i> . | G. D. <i>σφῶν, σφῶν</i> | G. D. <i>σφῶν, σφῶ</i> . | G. D. <i>οἷς, αἷς, οἷς</i> . |
| Plural. | Plural. | Plural. | Plural. |
| N. <i>ἵμεν</i> , | N. <i>ἵμεν</i> , | N. <i>σφῶς</i> , | N. <i>οἱ, αἱ, αἱ</i> . |
| G. <i>ἵμεων</i> , | G. <i>ἵμεων</i> , | G. <i>σφῶν</i> , | G. <i>οἷς, αἷς, αἷς</i> . |
| D. <i>ἵμιν</i> , | D. <i>ἵμιν</i> , | D. <i>σφῶσι</i> , | D. <i>αἰς, αἰς, αἰς</i> . |
| A. <i>ἵμας</i> . | A. <i>ἵμας</i> . | A. <i>σφῶς</i> . | A. <i>οἷς, αἷς, αἷς</i> . |

αὐτός, and **ἐκεῖνος** are declined like **ὅς**.

* $\delta_{\nu 0}$ is also an Aptot.

† τ_{15} is also an Interrogative.

‡ Often contracted into *σαυτε* and *διυτε*.

§ By Aphæresis $\pi\alpha, \mu\omicron\iota, \mu\epsilon$.

| Sing. | | |
|------------|---------|---------|
| N. οὗτος, | αὐτός, | τούτος. |
| G. τούτου, | ταύτης, | τούτου. |
| D. τούτῳ, | ταύτῃ, | τούτῳ. |
| A. τούτον, | ταύτην, | τούτο. |

| Dual. | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|
| N. Α. τούτω, | ταύτῃ, | τούτῳ. |
| G. D. τούτων, | ταύταιν, | τούτων. |

| Plural. | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| N. οὗτοι, | αὗται, | τούτοι. |
| G. τούτων, | ταύτων, | τούτων. |
| D. τούτοις, | ταύταις, | τούτοις. |
| A. τούτους, | ταύτας, | ταύτα. |

| Sing. | | |
|-----------|-------|--|
| M. F. N. | | |
| N. τις, | τι. | |
| G. τινος. | | |
| D. τινί. | | |
| A. τινά, | τινί. | |

| Dual. | |
|--------------|--|
| N. Α. τινί. | |
| G. D. τινῶν. | |

| Sing. | | |
|------------|---------|---------|
| N. — | — | — |
| G. ἑαυτοῦ, | ἑαυτῆς, | ἑαυτοῦ. |
| D. ἑαυτῷ, | ἑαυτῇ, | ἑαυτῷ. |
| A. ἑαυτόν, | ἑαυτήν, | ἑαυτό. |

| Plural. | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| N. — | — | — |
| G. ἑαυτῶν, | ἑαυτῶν, | ἑαυτῶν. |
| D. ἑαυτοῖς, | ἑαυταῖς, | ἑαυτοῖς. |
| A. ἑαυτούς, | ἑαυτάς, | ἑαυτά. |

In like Manner are declined
ἑμαυτοῦ and ἑαυτοῦ in the Singu-
lar Number only

| Sing. | | | | |
|---------|------|------|----------|-------------|
| N. ὅ, | ἡ, | το, | δινῶ.* | or δινῶ. |
| G. τῷ, | τῇ, | τῷ, | δινῶτος, | or δινῶτος. |
| D. τῷ, | τῇ, | τῷ, | δινῶτι, | or δινῶτι. |
| A. τόν, | τήν, | τόν, | δινῶ. | |

VERBS.

There are Four Conjugations of Baryton Verbs,
distinguished by their Characteristics.

The Characteristic is the Letter which im-
mediately precedes ω or α in the present Tense.† In
πῶ, ῶ, μῶ, the former Letter is the Characteristic.

* δινῶ is also found in every Case.

† The letter before ω in the Future, and before α in the Perfect, is
also the Characteristic of each of those Tenses respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS of the

| FIRST CONJUGATION. | | | THIRD CONJUGATION. | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Pres. | Fut. | Perf. | Pres. | Fut. | Perf. |
| π, τιρπα β, λυβω φ, γρρω πλ, τυπλω | τιρψω λυψω γρρψω τυψω | τιρτερφα. λυλυφα. γρρτερφα. τυτυφα. | τ, αρωτα δ, αδω θ, πλρωθω ζ, φρρζω τιω | αρωσω αδω πλρωσω φρρσω ηρω | αρι ηκ πρ σρ τρ |
| SECOND CONJUGATION. | | | FOURTH CONJUGATION. | | |
| Pres. | Fut. | Perf. | Pres. | Fut. | Perf. |
| κ, πλωκω γ, λρωγ χ, βρωχω σρ, ρρωσσα OR τρ, ρρωτρω | πλωρρω λρωρρω βρωρρω ρρωρρω | πρωπλωχα λρωλρωχα βρωβρωχα ρρωρρωχα | λ, αλλω μ, ρωμω ν, φρωνω ξ, σρωξω μν, τρωμνω | αλλωσω ρωμωσω φρωνωσω σρωξωσω τρωμνωσω | αλω ρωμω φρωνω σρωξω τρωμνω |

VOICES.

Active, Passive, Middle.

MOODS.

Indicative,
Imperative,
Optative,

Subjunctive,
Infinitive.

(g) TENSES in the Active and Middle Voices.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Present, | First and | } Future. |
| Imperfect, | Second | |
| Perfect, | First and | } Aorist. |
| Pluperfect, | Second | |

A Paulo-post-Future is added in the Passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. τυπλω, τυπλεις, τυπλει.

D. (aa) τυπλεω, τυπλεον.

P. τυπλομεν, τυπλετε, τυπλυσι.

* When a Vowel or Diphthong precedes α or ομι.

Imperfect.

- S. ἐτυπλον, ἐτυπλες, ἐτυπλε.
 D. ἐτυπλέον, ἐτυπλέην.
 P. ἐτυπλομεν, ἐτυπλέε, ἐτυπλον.

First Future.

- S. τυψω, τυψεις, τυψει.*
 D. τυφέλον, τυφέλον.
 P. τυψομεν, τυφέε, τυψασι.

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυψα, ἐτυψας, ἐτυψε.
 D. ἐτυψάον, ἐτυψάην.
 P. ἐτυψαμεν, ἐτυψάε, ἐτυψαν.

Perfect.

- S. τέλυφα, τέλυφας, τέλυφε.
 D. τέλυφάον, τέλυφάον.
 P. τέλυφαμεν, τέλυφάε, τέτυφασι.

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτέλυφειν, ἐτέλυφεις, ἐτέλυφει.
 D. ἐτέλυφείον, ἐτέλυφείην.
 P. ἐτέλυφαιμεν, ἐτέλυφείε, ἐτέλυφεισαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. ἐτυπον, ἐτυπες, ἐτυπε.
 D. ἐτυπέον, ἐτυπέην.
 P. ἐτυπομεν, ἐτυπέε, ἐτυπον.

Second Future.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπείς, τυπεῖ.
 D. τυπεῖτον, τυπεῖτον.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπεῖτε, τυπῶσι.

* This Tense, in Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric Dialects, is formed like the Second Future.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπε, τυπέω.
D. τυπέον, τυπέων.
P. τυπέε, τυπέωσαν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυπον, τυπάω.
D. τυπόν, τυπών.
P. τυπέ, τυπώσαν.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπε, τυπέω.
D. τυπέον, τυπέων.
P. τυπέε, τυπέωσαν.

Perfect.

- S. τέυφε, τέυφέω.
D. τέυφεον, τέυφέων.
P. τέυφέε, τέυφέωσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present *and* Imperfect.

- S. τυπτοιμι, τυπτοις, τυπτοι.
D. τυπτοιον, τυπτοίην.
P. τυπτοιμεν, τυπτοιτε, τυπτοιεν.

First Future.

- S. τυψοιμι, τυψοις, τυψοι.
D. τυψοιον, τυψοίην.
P. τυψοιμεν, τυψοιτε, τυψοιεν.

First Aorist.

- S. τυψαιμι, τυψαις, τυψαι.
D. τυψαιον, τυψαίην.
P. τυψαιμεν, τυψαιτε, τυψαιεν.

Æolic First Aorist.*

S. τυψαια, τυψαιας, τυψαιε.

D. τυψαιατον, τυψαιατην.

P. τυψαιαμεν, τυψαιατε, τυψαιαν.

Perfect.

S. τετυφοιμι, τετυφοις, τετυφοι.

D. τετυφοιτον, τετυφοιτην.

P. τετυφοιμεν, τετυφοιτε, τετυφοιεν.

Second Aorist.

S. τυποιμι, τυποις, τυποι.

D. τυποιτον, τυποιτην.

P. τυποιμεν, τυποιτε, τυποιεν.

Second Future.

S. τυποιμι, τυποις, τυποι.

D. τυποιτον, τυποιτην.

P. τυποιμεν, τυποιτε, τυποιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. τυπτω, τυπτης, τυπτη.

D. τυπτητον, τυπτητον.

P. τυπτωμεν, τυπτητε, τυπτωσι.

First Aorist.

S. τυψω, τυψης, τυψη.

D. τυψητον, τυψητον.

P. τυψωμεν, τυψητε, τυψωσι.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπω, τυπης, τυπη.

D. τυπητον, τυπητον.

P. τυπωμεν, τυπητε, τυπωσι.

* Used also by the Attics.

Perfect.

S. τετυφω, τετυφης, τετυφη,
D. τετυφητον, τετυφηταν.
P. τετυφωμεν, τετυφητε, τετυφασι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect, τυπτειν.
First Future, — — τυψειν.
First Aorist, — — τυψαι.
Perfect, — — τετυφεναι.
Second Aorist, — — τυπειν.
Second Future, — — τυψειν.

PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

| | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| M. | F. | N. |
| ὁ τυπτων, | ἡ τυπτουσα, | το τυπτον. |
| First Future. | | |
| ὁ τυψων, | ἡ τυψουσα, | το τυψον. |
| First Aorist. | | |
| ὁ τυψας, | ἡ τυψασα, | το τυψαν. |
| Perfect. | | |
| ὁ τετυφως, | ἡ τετυφυνίς, | το τετυφος. |
| Second Aorist. | | |
| ὁ τυπων, | ἡ τυπυσα, | το τυπον. |
| Second Future. | | |
| ὁ τυπῶν, | ἡ τυπῶσα, | το τυπῶν. |

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

| | Indic. | Imp. | Optat. | Subj. | Infin. | Part. |
|------------|-----------|---------|------------|---------|-------------|----------|
| Present | τυπλ-ω | τυπλ-ε | τυπλ-οιμι | τυπλ-ω | τυπλ-ειν | τυπλ-ων |
| Imperfect | ιτυπλ-ει | | | | | |
| 1st Future | τυψ-ω | | τυψ-οιμι | | τυψ-ειν | τυψ-ων |
| 1st Aorist | ιτυψ-α | τυψ-ει | τυψ-αμι | τυψ-ω | τυψ-αι | τυψ-ας |
| Perfect | τετυφ-α | τετυφ-ε | τετυφ-οιμι | τετυφ-ω | τετυφ-ειναι | τετυφ-ων |
| Pluperfect | ιτετυφ-ων | | | | | |
| 2d Aorist | ιτυπ-ει | τυπ-ε | τυπ-οιμι | τυπ-ω | τυπ-ειν | τυπ-ων |
| 2d Future | αυπ-ω | | αυπ-οιμι | | αυπ-ειν | αυπ-ων |

AUGMENTS.

The Imperfect Tense, and the First and Second Aorists, are augmented in the Indicative Mood only, as is the Pluperfect in its Second Augment: the Perfect, Paulo-post-Future, and the Pluperfect in its first Augment, through all the Moods.

Augments are Two :

- I. The Syllabic, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{used when a} \\ \text{Verb begins} \\ \text{with a} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{Consonant.} \\ \text{*Mutable Vowel} \\ \text{or Diphthong.} \end{array}$
 II. The Temporal,

I. The Syllabic Augment is ϵ prefixed to the augmented Tenses, as $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\epsilon\iota\nu$; but in the Perfect, Paulo-post-Future, and the Pluperfect in its first Augment, there is a Reduplication, i. e. the initial Consonant of the Verb is repeated before ϵ , if the Verb begin with a single Consonant,† a Mute and Liquid,‡ or with $\kappa\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}$, $\mu\upsilon$.§

A Verb beginning with a rough Mute in the Reduplication assumes the corresponding smooth one, to avoid the Harshness of two successive Syllables beginning with two Aspirates ; as $\theta\upsilon\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\upsilon\kappa\alpha$.

* Verbs beginning with an immutable Vowel or Diphthong have no Augment.

† Except in $\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\zeta\omega$, $\iota\kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$, and Verbs beginning with ζ .

‡ Yet $\gamma\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\omicron\omega$, and Verbs beginning with γ , omit the Reduplication. The following either take or omit it :

| | |
|--|---|
| $\beta\lambda\alpha\varsigma\text{-}\alpha\iota\omega$ or ω , | $\gamma\lambda\upsilon\phi\omega$, |
| $\beta\lambda\alpha\kappa\omega$, | $\gamma\lambda\alpha\iota\zeta\omega$, |
| $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\omega$, | $\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\pi\tau\omega$. |

§ Not always ; $\pi\lambda\iota\gamma\gamma\omega$, $\pi\lambda\iota\gamma\omega$, $\pi\lambda\iota\omega$, $\pi\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\omega$, and $\kappa\lambda\iota\upsilon\omega$, omit the Reduplication ; also $\kappa\lambda\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\alpha\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$ and $\iota\kappa\lambda\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.

When the Verb begins with ρ, the ρ is doubled in these and all the augmented Tenses ;

ῥίπτω, ῥίπττον, ῥήψα, &c.

II. The Temporal Augment changes the initial Vowels or Diphthongs in the following Manner

| | | | |
|----|-----------|---------|----------|
| α | } into η, | ἀδω, | ἤδον. |
| ε | | ἐλευθω, | ἤλευθον. |
| ο | —ω, | ὄρυττω, | ὤρυττον. |
| αι | —η, | αἶρω, | ἤρον. |
| αυ | —ηυ, | αὕξανω, | ἠύξανον. |
| οι | —ω, | οἰκίζω, | ὠκίζον. |

The Temporal Augment is the same in the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Paulo-post-Future, as the other Augmented Tenses.

Exceptions.

I. Verbs which omit the Augment.

The Compounds of οἶνος, οἶωνος, οἶαξ ; as, οἶνιζω, οἶνοπιζαζω, οἶνω, οἶνοχρεω ; † οἶωνιζομαι, οἶωνοσκαπτεω, οἶωνοπολεοιακίζω, οἶακονομεω, οἶακωστροφω.

Four beginning with α : αῖω, αἰώ, αἰηθεσσω, αἰηδιζομαι.

Also, οἰοομαι, οἰκνεω, οἰμαω, οἰσραω, οἰμωζω, οἰδανω. ‡

II. Verbs beginning with ε, which are augmented by inserting ι to form the Diphthong ει.

| | | |
|---------|------------|---------------|
| εαω, | ελκω, | ερπω, |
| εζω, | ελω, | ερυω, |
| εθιζω, | επομαι, | εσηκω, |
| εθω, | επω, β, | εσιαω, |
| ελισσω, | εργαζομαι, | εχω, |
| ελκω, | ερεω, | εω, |
| ελμιζω, | ερπιζω, | εω, to go. |
| ελκυω, | ερπυζω, | |

* Among the Poets ρ is not always doubled.

† φνοχοιον is sometimes read.

‡ The Six last Verbs sometimes admit the Augment.

§ ιπω retains the Augment in all the Moods.

|| In Perfect Middle is εια, Pluperfect ειαν, Attic. ηιν.

III. Verbs which begin with *ω* change *ο* into *ω* ; as,
*ἰορίζω, ἰορίζον.**

IV. Exceptions by the Attic Dialect :

1. The Syllabic *ε* is changed into *η* : as, *μᾶλλον, ἡμέλλον.*
2. The Diphthong *υ* is changed into *η* : as, *εἰκαζω, ἡκαζον ; εἶδην, Sync. εἶδυν, Att. ἦδυν.*
3. The Diphthong *ευ* is changed into *ηυ* : as, *εὐχομαι, ηυχομην.*
4. The Temporal *η* is resolved into *εα* : as, *αἶσα, ἦλασα, ἐαλασα.*
5. To the augmented Tenses beginning with *η, ο, ω, υ, οι, and υ, ε* is prefixed, which adopts the Breathing of the Verb : as,

| | Att. | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|--|
| <i>ἰω,</i> | <i>ἦω,</i> | <i>ἦκα,</i> | |
| <i>ἔλω,</i> | <i>ὀλω,</i> | <i>ὀλκα,</i> | |
| <i>ὄρω,</i> | <i>ὀρώκα,</i> | <i>ὀρώκα,</i> | |
| <i>ἔπω,</i> | <i>ἔπων,</i> | <i>ἔπιπον.</i> | |
| <i>εἶω,</i> | <i>οἶκα,</i> | <i>οἶκα,</i> | |
| <i>ἔρω,</i> | <i>ἔρηκα,</i> | <i>ἔρηκα.</i> | |

6. In Verbs beginning with *ω* short, *ε, ι* or *ο*, the Two First Letters of the Present Tense are prefixed to the Perfect, *ι* and, if there be more than Three Syllables, the Third is shortened ; as,

* The Pluperfects $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰωλπον,} \\ \text{ἰωργον,} \\ \text{ἰφκον,} \end{array} \right\}$ are formed in the same Manner from the Attic Perfects $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰολπα,} \\ \text{ἰοργα,} \\ \text{ἰοικα.} \end{array} \right\}$

ἰορίζω is sometimes augmented by inserting *ι* : as, *ἰορίζων.*

† Also one in *υ*, which is changed into *ε*, because this Reduplication is always short ; as, *ἡμυα, ἡμυκα, ἡμυμυα.*

‡ And sometimes to the Second Aorist, as, *ἀγα, ἦγι ; Att. ἀγηγον ;* by Metathesis, *ἦγεγον.*

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| ἀκω, | ἤκα, | ἀκηκα. |
| ἀληθω, | ἤληκα, | ἀληλεκα. |
| ἀλειφω, | ἤλειφα, | ἀληλιφα. |
| ἐλευθω, | ἤλευθα, | ἐηλυθα. |
| ἐρίζω, | ἤρκα, | ἐρηκα. |
| ἐτοιμαζω, | ἤτοιμακα, | ἐτήλοιμακα. |
| ὄλω, | ὤλα, | ὀλωλα. |

But ἀγείρω, ἀγηγερκα ; ἐρώσσω, ἐρηρώηκα ; and ἐρεῖδω, ἐρηρεκα ; retain the long Syllable : the last in Contradistinction to ἐρηρεκα, from ἐρίζω.

Obs. The Pluperfect of these Attic Forms admits also a Temporal Augment ; as, ἀληλεκα, ἤληλεκιν. Except ἐηλυθεῖν, from ἐηλυθα.

7. The Reduplications of the Perfect λε and με are changed into ει : as, λῆβω, εἰληφα ; μείρομαι, εἰμαρμαι.

V. Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect :

1. The Second Aorist and other Tenses have the Reduplication of the Perfect : as, καμνω, 2d Aor. ἐκαμον,—κεκαμον ; κλυμι, 2d Aor. ἐκλυν,—κεκλυν, κεκλυθι, &c. πιθω, 1st Fut. πιθήσω,—πεπιθήσω.
2. The Augment is taken away, and moreover the Reduplication of the Perfect ; as, 1st Aor. ἐκαλησαμην, καλησαμην ; Pluperf. ἐελυλο, λυλο ; Pluperf. ἐδεδυλο, δυλο.
3. After the Augment is removed from the Aorists, the Two First Letters of the Present are sometimes prefixed, as by the Attic Dialect : thus ἀράω, 2d Aor. ἤρον, ἀράρον.

AUGMENTS OF COMPOUND VERBS.

- I. Verbs compounded with a Preposition have the Augment between the Preposition and the Verb ; as, προσβαλλω, προσεβαλλον.

Exceptions.

1. Compound Verbs of the same Signification with their Simples :

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ἀνοίγω, | ἱμμελω, | καθεζομαι, |
| ἀμφιέννυμι, | ἐναντίομαι, | καθημαι, |
| ἀφενω, | ἐνέπω, | καθίζω, &c. |

2. Verbs whose Simples are not in use ;* as, ἀμφισβήλω, ἀνιδίκεω, &c.

3. ἀμύπτομαι and ἀμπισχομαι ; all which have the Augment in the Beginning.

4. Some have the Augment in the Beginning and in the Middle ; as,

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| ἐκδιδάσκω, | ἀγορεύω, |
| ποχλεύω, | διδάσκω, |
| ἐμπαροίνομαι, | ἀνέχομαι, &c. |

5. Some in the Beginning or in the Middle ; as,

| | |
|-----------|---------------|
| ἀντιβόλω, | ἐγγύω, |
| ἀφηνιάζω, | ἐνεχυράζομαι, |
| ἀφίημι, | ἐμποδίζω, &c. |

- II. Verbs compounded with any other Part of Speech have their Augment in the Beginning, like the Simple Verbs ; as, φιλοσοφίω, ἐφιλοσοφῶν ; δύσυχω, ἐδύσυχῶν.†

RULES.

Prepositions in Composition lose their final Vowel, if the Simple Verb begin with a Vowel ; as, ἐπέχω. Except περί and πρό, and sometimes ἀμφί.

* Some of these receive the Augment in the Middle ; as,

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| ἀπικλινω, | ἱπικνεω, |
| ἱπικνεω, | ἱπιδινω, |
| ἐγκωμιάζω, | συνδιαβάζομαι, |

† When δύ and ῶ precede a mutable Vowel or Diphthong, the Augment is between the Particle and the Verb.

If the initial Vowel of the Verb has a rough Breathing, the smooth π and τ of the Preposition are changed into ϕ and θ .

In both the Prepositions $\epsilon\nu$ and $\sigma\nu\nu$,

ν before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \pi, \phi, \psi, \\ \alpha, \gamma, \chi, \\ \lambda, \end{array} \right\}$ is changed into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mu. \\ \gamma. \\ \lambda. \end{array} \right.$

In $\sigma\nu\nu$ only,

ν before $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sigma \\ \epsilon \end{array} \right\}$ is changed } σ , but sometimes dropped;
into } ϵ .
 ζ is always dropped.

When the Preposition ends with a Vowel, and the Verb begins with ρ , ρ is doubled; as, $\delta\iota\alpha\rho\rho\iota\sigma\iota$.

FORMATION of the TENSES in the ACTIVE VOICE.

The Present is the Root of all the other Tenses.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the Present, by changing ω into $\sigma\nu$, and prefixing the Augment; as, $\tau\nu\pi\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\nu\pi\lambda\sigma\nu$.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Present, by changing the last Syllable in the

1st }
2d } Conjugation into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \psi\omega ; \tau\nu-\pi\lambda\omega, \tau\nu-\psi\omega. \\ \xi\omega ; \lambda\epsilon-\gamma\omega, \lambda\epsilon-\xi\omega. \\ \sigma\omega ; \alpha-\delta\omega, \alpha-\sigma\omega. \end{array} \right.$
3d }

by shortening the Penultima of the Present* in the 4th, $\phi\alpha\iota-\nu\omega$, $\phi\alpha-\nu\tilde{\omega}$.

* i. e. casting off the Second Consonant and the Second Vowel of the Diphthong, and shortening the Doubtful Vowel.

Exceptions in the Second Conjugation.

Some Verbs in $\sigma\omega$ or $\tau\iota\omega$ make the Future (bb) in $\sigma\omega$.

Exceptions in the Third Conjugation.

Some verbs in $\zeta\omega$ make the Future in $\xi\omega$; (cc)

A few in $\gamma\xi\omega$; (dd)

Some in $\sigma\omega$ and $\xi\omega$; (ee)

One in $\sigma\omega$ and $\gamma\xi\omega$, as $\sigma\alpha\lambda\pi\iota\zeta\omega$.

RULES.

- I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$, change ϵ and α into η , and \omicron into ω , in the Future; as,

$\pi\omicron\iota\epsilon-\omega$, $\pi\omicron\iota\eta-\sigma\omega$; $\tau\iota\mu\alpha-\omega$, $\tau\iota\mu\eta-\sigma\omega$; $\delta\eta\lambda\omicron-\omega$, $\delta\eta\lambda\omega-\sigma\omega$.

Exceptions.

Some retain their original Vowel :

1. Verbs which have λ or ρ pure, or a Vowel before $\alpha\omega$; with some other Verbs in $\alpha\omega$. (ff)
2. Some Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$. (gg) Some also use either η or ϵ . (hh)
3. Verbs in $\omicron\omega$ not derived from Nouns.

- II. Some Dissyllables in $\epsilon\omega$ form their Future in $\epsilon\omega\sigma\omega$. Also, $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$ makes $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$; and $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\alpha\upsilon\sigma\omega$; from obsolete Presents in $\epsilon\omega$ and $\alpha\upsilon\omega$.

- III. From the Futures in $\alpha\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $\omicron\sigma\omega$, and $\iota\sigma\omega$, the Attics take away σ , and in the Three former make a Contraction; in the last they only circumflex the ω ; as,

| | |
|--|--|
| $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\sigma\omega$, | $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\tilde{\omega}$; |
| $\kappa\alpha\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$, | $\kappa\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$; |
| $\omicron\mu\omicron\sigma\omega$, | $\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$; |
| $\nu\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\omega$, | $\nu\omicron\mu\tilde{\omega}$. |

IV. In Futures from ω pure the Poets often take away σ ; as, $\delta\eta\sigma\omega$, $\delta\eta\omega$; $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega$; $\kappa\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\eta\omega$ or $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$; $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\upsilon\omega$

V. The Æolics form the Futures in $\lambda\omega$ and $\rho\omega$ of the Fourth Conjugation by inserting σ before ω : as, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\sigma\omega$; $\acute{o}\rho\omega$, $\acute{o}\rho\sigma\omega$.

VI. Four Verbs change the Breathing :

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| $\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$, | $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$; |
| $\tau\rho\epsilon\chi\omega$, | $\theta\rho\epsilon\xi\omega$; |
| $\tau\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$, | $\theta\rho\epsilon\psi\omega$; |
| $\tau\upsilon\phi\omega$, | $\theta\upsilon\psi\omega$. |

Perfect.

The Perfect Tense is formed from the First Future, by prefixing the Augment, and changing, in the

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------|----------|------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1st | Conjugation | $\psi\omega$ | } into { | $\phi\alpha$; | as | $\tau\nu-\psi\omega$, | $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\nu-\phi\alpha$. |
| 2d* | | $\xi\omega$ | | $\chi\alpha$; | | $\delta\eta-\xi\omega$, | $\delta\epsilon\delta\eta-\chi\alpha$. |
| 3d* | | $\sigma\omega$ | | $\kappa\alpha$; | | $\acute{\alpha}-\sigma\omega$, | $\acute{\eta}-\kappa\alpha$. |
| 4th | | ω | | $\kappa\alpha$; | | $\psi\alpha\lambda-\acute{\omega}$, | $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda-\kappa\alpha$. |
| | | $\mu\omega$ | | $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$; (ii) | | $\tau\epsilon-\mu\acute{\omega}$, | $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}-\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$. |

RULES.

I. In Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation the Attics change ϵ into σ ; as, $\sigma\rho\epsilon\phi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\rho\phi\omega$.

II. Dissyllables of the Fourth Conjugation change the ϵ of the Future into α ; as, $\sigma\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$.

III. Dissyllables in $\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\iota\omega$, $\upsilon\omega$, cast off the ν : as, $\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\kappa\alpha$; $\kappa\rho\iota\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\rho\iota\kappa\alpha$, &c.

IV. Other Verbs in $\nu\omega$ change ν into γ : † as, $\phi\alpha\iota\upsilon\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$; $\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$.

* Those few Verbs of the 3d, which have $\xi\omega$ in the Future, have $\chi\alpha$ in the Perfect ; and of the 2d, which have $\sigma\omega$, have $\kappa\alpha$.

† See Rules, p. 40, line 6.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect, by changing α into $\epsilon\nu$, and prefixing the Augment, if the Perfect begin with a Consonant ; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\phi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\upsilon\phi\epsilon\nu$. If the Augment of the Perfect be temporal, it undergoes no change.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Future, by changing ω into α , and prefixing the Augment ; as, $\tau\upsilon\psi\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\alpha$.

The Penultima of this Tense is generally long. Hence, in the Fourth Conjugation, where the Penultima of the First Future is short, α is changed into η , and ϵ into $\epsilon\iota$; as, $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega$, $\epsilon\psi\eta\lambda\alpha$; * $\sigma\pi\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\epsilon\sigma\pi\epsilon\upsilon\epsilon\alpha$. But in the Third Conjugation, where the Future is often short, the Aorist continues short : as, $\nu\omicron\rho\mu\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\nu\omicron\rho\mu\iota\sigma\alpha$; $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\sigma\alpha$.

The following Aorists retain not the Characteristic of the Future : $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$, $\eta\gamma\epsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\eta\kappa\alpha$. $\eta\gamma\epsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$ and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\alpha$ take it from the Present ; $\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\theta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\epsilon\delta\omega\kappa\alpha$, from the Perfect. The three last are seldom met with out of the Indicative.

Some Verbs exclude the σ ; as,

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, | $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, | $\eta\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$. | $\kappa\alpha\iota\omega$, | $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, | $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\upsilon\alpha$, | $\epsilon\kappa\eta\alpha$. |
| $\kappa\epsilon\omega$, | $\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$, | $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, | $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha$. | $\chi\epsilon\omega$, | $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha$, | } $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\upsilon\alpha$ and $\epsilon\chi\epsilon\alpha$. |
| $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$, | $\eta\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha$, | $\eta\kappa\epsilon\iota\alpha$. | † | | | |

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Present, by changing ω into $\omicron\nu$, and prefixing the Augment ; as, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\eta\delta\omicron\nu$.

* The Attics retain the α ; as, $\epsilon\psi\alpha\lambda\alpha$.

† From this Word $\eta\kappa\epsilon\alpha$ is derived the Participle of the First Aorist Middle, $\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$.

The Penultima of this Tense is short in the following Verbs :

I. Verbs having λλ, μν, πλ, before ω, which cast the latter Consonant; as, τυπῶ, ἐτυπον. But following in πλ change the Characteristic :

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---------|-----------|
| π into β, | { | ἐλαπῶ, | ἐλαβον. |
| | { | καλυπῶ, | ἐκαλυβον. |
| | { | κρυπῶ, | ἐκρυβον. |
| | { | βαπῶ, | ἐβαφον. |
| π into φ, | { | σκαπῶ, | ἐσκαφον. |
| | { | ῥαπῶ, | ἐῤαφον. |
| | { | δαπῶ, | ἐδαφον. |
| | { | ἀπῶ, | ἤφον. |
| | { | ῥιπῶ, | ἐῤριφον. |
| | { | δρυπῶ, | ἐδρυφον. |
| | { | θηπῶ, | ἔταφον. |
| | { | θαπῶ, | ἔταφον. |

II. Verbs in τῶ and ζῶ, which from the Future form γον, and from the Future in σω form in the Second Aorist : as,

| | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|----------|
| | τατῶ, | ταξῶ, | ἔταγον. |
| | φραζῶ, | φρασσω, | ἔφραδον. |
| Also, | σμυχω, | | ἔσμυγον. |
| | ψυχω, | | ἔψυγον. |

III. Verbs having a long Vowel or a Diphth in the Penultima, which are changed in following Manner :

| | | | |
|----|-----------|--------|----------|
| η | { into α, | ληῶ, | ἐλαβον.* |
| ω | | τρωῶ, | ἐτραγον. |
| αι | | καιῶ, | ἐκαφον. |
| αυ | | παυῶ, | ἔπασον. |
| ευ | —υ, | φευγῶ, | ἔφυγον. |
| ε | —ο, | αἰκῶ, | ἤκασον. |
| ει | —ι, | λειπῶ, | ἔλιπον. |

* Except πλυσσω, ἐπλυνον, and ἐπλυνον.

But in the Fourth Conjugation, *ω* is changed into *α* ; as, *φθειρω*, *ἐφθάρων*.*

ε is also changed into *α* ; as, *δερω*, *ἐδάρων* : except in *βλεπω*, *λεγω*, *τενω*, *φλεγω*, and *τεμνω*, which last makes *ἐταμον* and *ἐτμουν*.

IV. Verbs which have the doubtful Vowels long, without Position in the Penultima of the Present ; as, *κρίνω*, *ἐκρίνων* ; *θύνω*, *ἐθύνων*.

Verbs in *οω* of the Third Conjugation want the Second Aorist ; as do those in *αω* and *εω*, except when they are contracted into *ω* impure, and then it is derived from the contracted Form ; as, *δεπῶ*, *ἐδεπον*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is derived from the Second Aorist, by changing *ον* into *ω* circumflexed, and casting off the Augment ; as, *ἐτυπον*, *τυπῶ*.

Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

- S. *τυπῶμαι*, *τυπῆ*, (*kk*) *τυπῆσαι*.
- D. *τυπῶμεθον*, *τυπῆσθον*, *τυπῆσθον*.
- P. *τυπῶμεθα*, *τυπῆσθε*, *τυπῆσθαι*.

Imperfect.

- S. *ἐτυπῶμην*, *ἐτυπῆ*, (*ll*) *ἐτυπῆλο*.
- D. *ἐτυπῶμεθον*, *ἐτυπῆσθον*, *ἐτυπῆσθην*.
- P. *ἐτυπῶμεθα*, *ἐτυπῆσθε*, *ἐτυπῆσθι*.

* *ἀφαιλον*, which was supposed to be derived from *ἰφαιλω*, comes from *ἰφαιλω*, according to the Rule rejecting the 2d Aorist of Contract Verbs, as above.

Second Aorist:

- S. ἐτυπην, ἐτύπης, ἐτύπη.
 D. ἐτυπήλον, ἐτυπήην.
 P. ἐτυπημεν, ἐτυπήτε, ἐτυπησαν.

Second Future.

- S. τυπησομαι, τυπήσῃ, τυπήσεται.
 D. τυπησόμεθον, τυπήσεσθον, τυπήσεσθον.
 P. τυπησόμεθα, τυπήσεσθε, τυπήσονται.

Perfect.

- S. τέλυμαι, τέλῃς, (τι) τέλῃται.
 D. τέλυμεθον, τέλῃθον, (τη) τέλῃθον.
 P. τέλυμεθα, τέλῃθε, τέλυμενοι εἰσι. (οο)

Pluperfect.

- S. ἐτέλυμην, ἐτέλῃς, ἐτέλῃτο.
 D. ἐτέλυμεθον, ἐτέλῃθον, ἐτέλῃθην.
 P. ἐτέλυμεθα, ἐτέλῃθε, ἐτέλυμενοι ἦσαν.

Paulo post-Future.

- S. τέλυφομαι, τέλῃς, τέλῃται.
 D. τέλυφόμεθον, τέλῃσεσθον, τέλῃσεσθον.
 P. τέλυφόμεθα, τέλῃσεσθε, τέλῃσονται.

First Aorist.

- S. ἐτυφθην, ἐτυφθῇς, ἐτυφθῇ.
 D. ἐτυφθήλον, ἐτυφθήην.
 P. ἐτυφθημεν, ἐτυφθήτε, ἐτυφθησαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθήσομαι, τυφθήσῃ, τυφθήσεται.
 D. τυφθίσόμεθον, τυφθήσεσθον, τυφθήσεσθον.
 P. τυφθίσόμεθα, τυφθήσεσθε, τυφθήσονται.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπίε, τυπίεθω.
 D. τυπίεσθον, τυπίεσθω.
 P. τυπίεσθε, τυπίεσθωσαν.

Perfect and Pluperfect.*

S. τέλειο, τέλειον.

D. τέλειον, τέλειων.

P. τέλειε, τέλειασαν.

First Aorist.

S. τυφλήτι, τυφλήτω.

D. τυφλήτον, τυφλήτων.

P. τυφλήτε, τυφλήτῃσαν.

Second Aorist.

S. τυπήθι, † τυπήτω.

D. τυπήτον, τυπήτων.

P. τυπήτε, τυπήτῃσαν.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

S. τυπτοίμην, τυπτοιο, τυπτοιο.

D. τυπτοίμεθον, τυπτοισθον, τυπτοισθην.

P. τυπτοίμεθα, τυπτοίσεθ, τυπτοίντε.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

S. τετυμμένος† εἶην, εἶης, εἶη.

D. τετυμμένοι εἶησαν, εἶητην.

P. τετυμμενοι εἶμεν, εἶητε, εἶσαν.

First Aorist.

S. τυφθῆην, τυφθῆης, τυφθῆη.

D. τυφθῆητον, τυφθῆητην.

P. τυφθῆιμεν, τυφθῆητε, τυφθῆησαν.

Formed from the Second and Third Persons of the Perfect Indicative.

This θ is changed into τ when another θ precedes it ; as, πιδῶτι. By Circumlocution ; i. e. the Participle Passive and the Verb εἶμι in Mood.

erbs Contract, and others in a pure, having α, υ, ι, or υ, before μαι as Perfect Indicative, have a simple Form for this Tense in the ative and Subjunctive Moods.

Optative Perfect. (pp)

τίμιχ-μεν, -σε, -το.

-μεθον, -σθον, -σθην.

-μεθα, -σθε, -στο.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπην, τυπεις, τυπει.
 D. τυπειτον, τυπειτην.
 P. τυπειμεν, τυπειτε, τυπεισαν.

First Future.

- S. τυφθσοιμην, τυφθσοιο, τυφθσοιτο.
 D. τυφθσοιμεθον, τυφθσοισθον, τυφθσοισθην.
 P. τυφθσοιμεθα, τυφθσοισθε, τυφθσοιντο.

Second Future.

- S. τυπησοιμην, τυπησοιο, τυπησοιτο.
 D. τυπησοιμεθον, τυπησοισθον, τυπησοισθην.
 P. τυπησοιμεθα, τυπησοισθε, τυπησοιντο.

Paulo-post-Future.

- S. τελυσοιμην, τελυσοιο, τελυσοιτο.
 D. τελυσοιμεθον, τελυσοισθον, τελυσοισθην.
 P. τελυσοιμεθα, τελυσοισθε, τελυσοιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

- S. τυπλωμαι, τυπλη, τυπληται.
 D. τυπλωμεθον, τυπλησθον, τυπλησθην.
 P. τυπλωμεθα, τυπλησθε, τυπλωνται.

Perfect and Pluperfect.

- S. τετυμμενος* ω, ης, η.
 D. τετυμμεγα, ητον, ητον.
 P. τετυμμενοι, ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.

* Verbs Contract, and others in α pure, of the Third Conjugate with α, υ, ι, or υ, before μαι in the Perfect Indicative, have the following Form: (γγ)

| | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|
| τετυμ-αμαι, | -η.† | -ηται. |
| -αμεθον, | -ησθον, | -ησθον. |
| -αμεθα, | -ησθε, | -ησται. |

† Verbs contract in α have φ oftener than η in this Tense; e.

| | |
|---------|---------|
| -φ, | -ηται. |
| -ασθον, | -ασθον. |
| -ασθε, | |

First Aorist.

- S. τυφθῶ, τυφθῆς, τυφθῇ.
 D. τυφθῆται, τυφθῆτων.
 P. τυφθῶμεν, τυφθῆτε, τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist.

- S. τυπῶ, τυπῆς, τυπῇ.
 D. τυπῆται, τυπῆτων.
 P. τυπῶμεν, τυπῆτε, τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| Present and Imperfect, | τυπτεσθαι. |
| Perfect and Pluperfect, | τέλυθθαι. |
| First Aorist, | τυφθῆναι. |
| Second Aorist, | τυπῆναι. |
| First Future, | τυφθησεσθαι. |
| Second Future, | τυπησεσθαι. |
| Paulo-post-Future, | τέλυψεσθαι. |

PARTICIPLE.

Present and Imperfect.

| M. | F. | N. |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| ὁ τυπλομενος, | ἡ τυπλομένη, | το τυπλομενον. |
| ὁ τέλυμενος, | ἡ τέλυμένη, | το τέλυμενον. |
| ὁ τυφθεις, | ἡ τυφθείσα, | το τυφθεν. |
| ὁ τυπεις, | ἡ τυπείσα, | το τυπεν. |
| ὁ τυφθησομενος, | ἡ τυφθησομένη, | το τυφθησομενον. |
| ὁ τυπησομενος, | ἡ τυπησομένη, | το τυπησομενον. |
| ὁ τέλυψομενος, | ἡ τέλυψομένη, | το τέλυψομενον. |

PASSIVE Voice.*

| | Indic. | Imper. | Optat. | Subjunct. | Infin. | Participle |
|--------|--------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Pres. | τυπῶ-μαι | τυπῶ-ε | τυπῶ-οιμην | τυπῶ-ομαι | τυπῶ-σθαι | τυπῶ-μενος |
| Imp. | τυπῶ-οιμην | | | | | |
| 2d A. | τυπῶ-ν | τυπ-εθι | τυπ-ειν | τυπ-ῶ | τυπ-ῆναι | τυπ-ης |
| 2d F. | τυπ-ησομαι | | τυπ-ησοιμην-ε | | τυπ-ησεσθαι | τυπ-ησος |
| Perf. | τετυμ-μαι | τετυψ-ο | τετυμ-μοιςσιν | τετυμ-μοιςσιν | τετυμθ-αι | τετυμ-μενος |
| Plu. | τετυμ-μεν | | | | | |
| Pau. | τετυψ-ομαι | | τετυψ-οιμην | | τετυψ-σθαι | τετυψ-μενος |
| 1st F. | τετυψ-η | τετυψ-ητι | τετυψ-ειν | τετυψ-ῶ | τετυψ-ῆναι | τετυψ-ης |
| 1st F. | τετυψ-ησομαι | | τετυψ-ησοιμην | | τετυψ-ησεσθαι | τετυψ-ησος |
| Per. | βεβηκ-μαι | βεβηκ-σο | βεβηκ-μεν | βεβηκ-ομαι | βεβηκ-σθαι | βεβηκ-μενος |

•

Active, by changing ω into $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Imperfect.

changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment;
as, *τυπλομαι*, *ετυπλομην*.

Perfect.

The Perfect is formed from the Perfect Active,
by changing, in the

| | | | | |
|------|----------------|--|---|---|
| I. | } Conjugation, | { { $\Phi\alpha$ pure, $\Phi\alpha$ impure, | } into | { $\mu\mu\alpha\iota$; $\mu\alpha\iota$; $\gamma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$; $\mu\alpha\iota$; |
| II. | | | | |
| III. | | | | |
| IV. | | | | |
| | | as, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\Phi\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\rho\text{-}\Phi\alpha$, | $\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\mu\alpha\iota$. $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\rho\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$. | |

* The Example of the First Conjugation will serve for all the rest in the Three Voices; the Variation in the Perfect Tenses Passive of the other Conjugations to be learnt from the APPEN.—See Reference (mm).

| | |
|-----------|--------------|
| λ λε-χα, | λελε-γμαi.* |
| πεφρα-κα, | πεφρα-σμαι.† |
| εψαλ-κα, | εψαλ-μαι.‡ |

OBSERVATIONS.

- I. Verbs of the Third Conjugation in *ω* pure, if the Penultima be long, change *κα* into *μαι*; as, *πεποιηκα, πεποιημαι*: (*rr*) as do a few whose Penultima is short. (*ss*)
- II. From Verbs in *νω* the Attics form the Perfect Passive in *σμαι*; as, *μεινω, μεμισμαι*.
- III. Dissyllables of the First and Second Conjugation, which in the Perfect Active change *ε* into *ο*, in the Perfect Passive resume *ε*; as, *κελετω, κελεφα, κελεμμαι*.
- IV. Dissyllables, that have *τρε* in the Penultima of the Perfect Active, change *ε* into *α* in the Perfect Passive; as, *τρεπω, τετραμμαι.§*
- V. Some Verbs from *ευ*, in the Penultima of the Perfect Active reject the *ε*; as,

| | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|--------------------------|
| τελευχα, | τελυγμαi. | σεσευκα, | σεσυμαι. |
| τεφευχα, | πεφυγμαi. | κεχευκα, | { κεχυμαι & κεχυσμαι. |
| πεπευκα, | πεπυσμαι. | | |

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Second Augment; as, *τελυμμαι, ετελυμην*.

* Those Verbs in *σσω* and *ττω*, which form their Future and Perfect in *σω* and *τω*, follow here the Analogy of the Third Conjugation; as, *πλάσσω, πηλασμαι*.

† Those Verbs in *ζω*, which form their Future and Perfect in *ξω* and *χα*, follow here the Analogy of the Second Conjugation; as, *ευναγω, ευναγμαι*.

‡ Verbs of this Conjugation, that have *γ* before *κα*, change it into *μ*; as, *τιφω, τιφωμαι*.

§ By a sort of Analogy *κλιτω* sometimes makes *κικλεμμαι*.

Paulo-post-Future.

The Paulo-post-Future is formed from the Second Person Singular of the Perfect by inserting *οι* before *αι*; as, *τέλναι*, *τέλνομαι*.

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Perfect by changing the Termination *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth Mute into the rough one, and casting off the Reduplication; as, *τέλνται*, *έτυθην*.

Exceptions.

- I. *έμνησθην*, from *μεμνήται*, } assume *σ*.
έβρισθην, — *έβριται*, }
έσφθην, — *σσωσται*, casts off *σ*.
εύρεθην, — *εύρηται*, }
ήρεθην, — *ήρηται*, } change *η* into *ε*.
έσχεθην, — *έσχηται*, }

II. Those Verbs, which change *ε* into *α* in the Perfect Passive, in this Tense resume the *ε*; as, *έγραμμαι*, *έξεφθην*.

III. Those, which cast off the *ν* in the Perfects, have it restored by the Poets in this Tense; as, *έκλινθην*, for *έκλιθην*.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the First Aorist by adding *σομαι*, and casting off the Augment; as, *έτυφθη*, *τυφθησομαι*.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing *ον* into *ην*; as, *έτυπον*, *έτυπην*.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Third Person Singular of the Second Aorist by adding *σομαι*, and casting of the Augment; as, *ἐντιπν, τυπησομαι.*

Middle Voice.

TENSES formed differently from any in the Active or Passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Second Future.*

- S. *τυπῆμαι, τυπῆ, τυπεται.*
- D. *τυπῆμεθα, τυπεῖσθον, τυπεῖσθον.*
- P. *τυπῆμεθα, τυπεῖσθε, τυπῆνται.*

First Aorist.

- S. *ἐτυψαμην, ἐτυψω, ἐτυψατο.*
- D. *ἐτυψαμεθον, ἐτυψασθον, ἐτυψασθην.*
- P. *ἐτυψαμεθα, ἐτυψασθε, ἐτυψαντο.*

IMPERATIVE.

First Aorist.

- S. *τυψαι, τυψασθε.*
- D. *τυψασθον, τυψασθων.*
- P. *τυψασθε, τυψασθωσαν.*

OPTATIVE.

First Aorist.

- S. *τυψαίμην, τυψαίω, τυψαίτο.*
- D. *τυψαίμεθον, τυψαίσθον, τυψαίσθην.*
- P. *τυψαίμεθα, τυψαίσθε, τυψαίντο.*

* The First and Second Futures of Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation are often the same both in the Middle and in the Active Voices; as in *παινω, φωνω, &c.*

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES in the MIDDLE VOICE.

| | Indic. | Imp. | Optat. | Subjunc. | Infin. | Particip. |
|--------|-------------|---------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Pres. | τυπῶ-μαι | τυπῶ-μ | τυπῶ-οιμην | τυπῶ-μαι | τυπῶ-σθαι | τυπῶ-μενος |
| Imp. | ἱτυπῶ-οιμην | τυπ-μ | τυπ-οιμην | τυπ-οιμαι | τυπ-σθαι | τυπ-ομενος |
| 2d A. | ἱτυπ-οιμην | τυπ-μ | τυπ-οιμην | τυπ-οιμαι | τυπ-σθαι | τυπ-ομενος |
| 2d F. | τυπ ἔμαι | | τυπ-οιμην | | τυπ-σθαι | τυπ-ομενος |
| 1st F. | τυψ-ομαι | | τυψ-οιμην | τυψ-οιμαι | τυψ-σθαι | τυψ-ομενος |
| 1st A. | ἱτυψ-οιμην | τυψ-αι | τυψ-οιμην | τυψ-οιμαι | τυψ-σθαι | τυψ-ομενος |
| Perf. | τίτυπ-α | τίτυπ-μ | τίτυπ-οιμ | τίτυπ-μ | τίτυπ-σθαι | τίτυπ-μεν |
| Plup. | ἱτίτυπ-αι | | | | | |

In the FOURTH CONJUGATION.

| | Indic. | Optat. | Infin. | Part. |
|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| 1st Fut. | σκιρ-ῶμαι | σκιρ-ῶμαι | σκιρ-ῖσθαι | σκιρ-ῶμενος |

FORMATION of the TENSES.

The Present and Imperfect are the same with those of the Passive Voice.

First Future.

The First Future is formed from the First Future Active by changing *ω*, into *ομαι*; as, τυψω, τυψομαι; but in the Fourth Conjugation, into *ῶμαι*; as, ψαλῶ, ψαλῶμαι.*

First Aorist.

The First Aorist is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding *μην*; as, ἱτυψά, ἱτυψαμην.†

Perfect. (tt)

The Perfect is generally the same with the Perfect Active, except in the Characteristic, which it

* Also, those Verbs of the Third Conjugation, which by the Attic Dialect lose *σ* from the Future Active, change *ω* into *ῶμαι*; as, κομῶ, κομῶμαι.

† Verbs in *ω* pure have this Tense often syncopated; as, στήριξαι, for στήριξαμην, στήριξαι.

borrowed from the Second Aorist ; as, *τετυφα*, *τετυπα* ; *πεφευχα*, *πεφευγα*.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I. From Perfects Active in *ηα* and *εα* of Verbs in *αιω* and *εω*, *ηκ* and *εκ* are cast away ; from those of other Verbs in *ω* pure, and of some in *ω* impure, *κ* only ; as, *τετιμηκα*, *τετιμω* ; *τετελεκα*, *τετελα* ; *λελυκα*, *λελυα* ; *ηρκα*, *ηρα* ; *ωρκα*, *ωρα*.†

II. *αι* } in the Penultima of the Present Active is changed into *ει* } *η* } in the Penultima of the Perfect Middle ; as, { *φαινω*, *πεφηναι*†
ει } *αι* } { *λειπω*, *λελοιπα*.

Except *ειργα*, *ειργα*.

III. Dissyllables, which have *ε* in the Penultima of the First Future Active, (even when the Present has *ει* in its Penultima,) change it into *ο* in the Perfect Middle : (*υυ*) as, *τρεψω*, *τετροπα* ; *σπειρω*, *σπερω*, *ωσπαρα*. Also, one Polysyllable ; as, *ορεγω*, *ωραγα*.

ειργα, from *ιργα*, is excepted.‡

ρησσω, *ειρωγα*, is entirely anomalous.¶

ειω¶ makes *ειωθα* by the Attic Dialect.

* *δωδω* makes *δωδωκα*, to avoid the too frequent Recurrence of the *δ*.

† Thus, *γαα*, *γηκα*, P. M. *γηα*, Ion. *γηαα*.

μαα, *μειμικα*, *μικα*, *μικαα*.
εαα, *εστωα* or *εστω*, *εστωα*.

‡ *α* is also changed to *η*, in *θαλλα*, *τεθηλα* ; *καζω*, *κακηγα* ; and *θαπλω*, *τεθηπα*.

§ *ιωργα* often occurs, which is produced from this Verb regularly admitting the Attic Augment ; though some deduce it from *ριζω*, P. M. *ιριζωα*, by Metathesis *ιωργα*.

¶ *βωδαα*, usually considered as the anomalous Perfect of *βαλλω*, is regularly formed from *βωλω*.

¶ See under the head *Attic Dialect*, Obs. 17th, in the Appendix.

Pluperfect.

The Pluperfect is formed from the Perfect by changing α into $\epsilon\upsilon$, and prefixing the Second Augment ; as, $\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Second Aorist Active by changing $\alpha\iota$ into $\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon$; as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\mu\eta\upsilon$.

Second Future.

The Second Future is formed from the Second Future Active by changing \omicron into $\epsilon\breve{\iota}$ μαι ; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\omicron\breve{\iota}$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\breve{\iota}$ μαι. Except $\epsilon\breve{\iota}\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\alpha\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and the Poetic Futures $\beta\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ νεολαί, by Crasis, $\nu\epsilon\breve{\iota}\mu\alpha\iota$; which are thus varied : $\phi\alpha\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$; &c.

CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\tau\iota\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, and $\omicron\omega$, are contracted, in all the Voices, in the Present and Imperfect Tenses only.

I. Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, if \omicron , or ω , or $\alpha\iota$, or ε , follow α , are contracted into ω , otherwise into α .

II. Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$ contract $\epsilon\epsilon$ into $\epsilon\iota$, and $\epsilon\omicron$ into ε : in every other Contraction they only lose the ϵ .

III. Verbs in $\omicron\omega$ are contracted,

if $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon, \text{ or } \omicron, \text{ or } \varepsilon, \\ \eta, \text{ or } \omega, \\ \text{any other Diphthong} \end{array} \right\}$ follow \omicron , into $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon. \\ \omega. \\ \alpha\iota.* \end{array} \right.$

* In the Infinitive into

Active Voice. INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αιω, ω̃ | αιε, αι̃ | αιε, αι̃ |
| 2 | φιλ-ειω, ω̃ | ειε, ει̃ | ειε, ει̃ |
| 3 | χρυσ-αιω, ω̃ | οιε, οι̃ | οιε, οι̃ |

Imperfect.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αιω, ω̃ν | αιε, αι̃ | αιε, αι̃ |
| 2 | φιλ-ειω, ω̃ν | ειε, ει̃ | ειε, ει̃ |
| 3 | χρυσ-αιω, ω̃ν | οιε, οι̃ | οιε, οι̃ |

IMPERATIVE.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|---------------|----------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αιε, αι̃ | αιε, αι̃ | αιε, αι̃ |
| 2 | φιλ-ειε, ει̃ | ειε, ει̃ | ειε, ει̃ |
| 3 | χρυσ-αιε, αι̃ | οιε, οι̃ | οιε, οι̃ |

OPTATIVE.

| Sing. | | | Dual. | | | Plural. | | |
|-------|------------|------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | τιμ-αιμι, | ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ |
| 2 | φιλ-ειμι, | οἱ,* | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ |
| 3 | χρυσ-οιμι, | οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ |

| Sing. | | | Dual. | | | Plural. | | |
|-------|----------|----|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 | τιμ-αω, | ᾧ | αη, ᾧ | αη, ᾧ | αη, ᾧ | αη, ᾧ | αη, ᾧ | αη, ᾧ |
| 2 | φιλ-εω, | οἱ | εη, οἱ | εη, οἱ | εη, οἱ | εη, οἱ | εη, οἱ | εη, οἱ |
| 3 | χρυσ-οω, | οἱ | οη, οἱ | οη, οἱ | οη, οἱ | οη, οἱ | οη, οἱ | οη, οἱ |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

INFINITIVE.

3. χρυσ-ειν, χρυσ-εν.

2. φιλ-ειν, φιλ-εν.

1. τιμ-ειν, τιμ-εν.

PARTICIPLE.

| Nominative. | | | Genitive. | | |
|-------------|------------|----|-----------|---------|---------|
| Fem. | | | Fem. | | |
| 1 | τιμ-αισα, | ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ |
| 2 | φιλ-εισα, | οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ |
| 3 | χρυσ-οισα, | οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ |

| Nominative. | | | Genitive. | | |
|-------------|------------|----|-----------|---------|---------|
| Fem. | | | Fem. | | |
| 1 | τιμ-αισα, | ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ | αοι, ᾧ |
| 2 | φιλ-εισα, | οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ | εοι, οἱ |
| 3 | χρυσ-οισα, | οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ | οοι, οἱ |

* See Aith Dialect in the Appendix.

Passive and Middle Voices.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| | Sing. | Dual. | | | Plural. | |
|---|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | | |
| 1 | τιμ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |
| 2 | φιλ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |
| 3 | χαρ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |

Imperfect.

| | Sing. | Dual. | | | Plural. | |
|---|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | | |
| 1 | τιμ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |
| 2 | φιλ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |
| 3 | χαρ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | Dual. | | | Plural. | |
|---|------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | | |
| 1 | τιμ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |
| 2 | φιλ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |
| 3 | χαρ-αο, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ | αὐ, αὐ |

OPTATIVE.

Present.

| Sing. | | | Dual. | | | Plural. | | |
|-------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |
| 2 | φιλ-αι, ᾶ, μαι | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο |
| 3 | χρυσ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

| Sing. | | | Dual. | | | Plural. | | |
|-------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |
| 2 | φιλ-αι, ᾶ, μαι | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο |
| 3 | χρυσ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |

INFINITIVE.

Present.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |
| 2 | φιλ-αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο |
| 3 | χρυσ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------|
| 1 | τιμ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |
| 2 | φιλ-αι, ᾶ, ο | αι, ᾶ, ο |
| 3 | χρυσ-αι, ᾶ | αι, ᾶ |

SYNOPSIS of the CONTRACTED VERBS.

Active.

| | Indic. | Imper. | Optat. | Subjunc. | Infin. | Part. |
|---------|----------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| Present | τιμ-αω, ὦ | τιμ-αε, ᾶ | τιμ-αιοιμι, ᾧμι | τιμ-αω, ᾧ | τιμ-αειν, ᾧν | τιμ-αων, ὦν |
| | φιλ-εω, ὦ | φιλ-εε, εῖ | φιλ-εοιμι, οἶμι | φιλ-εω, ὦ | φιλ-εειν, εῖν | φιλ-εων, ὦν |
| | χευ-οω, ὦ | χευ-οε, εῖ | χευ-οοιμι, οἶμι | χευ-οω, ὦ | χευ-οειν, εῖν | χευ-οων, ὦν |
| Imperf. | ἐτιμ-αων, ὦν | | | | | |
| | ἐφιλ-εων, εῖν | | | | | |
| | ἐρχευ-οων, εῖν | | | | | |

Q

[61]

Passive and Middle.

| | Indic. | Imper. | Optat. | Subj. | Infin. | Part. |
|---------|-------------------|------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Present | τιμ-οομαι, ὦμαι | τιμ-αε, ᾶ | τιμ-αιοιην, ᾧην | τιμ-αοιμαι, ὦμαι | τιμ-αεσθαι, ᾧσθαι | τιμ-οομενος, ὦμενος |
| | φιλ-εομαι, εῖμαι | φιλ-εε, εῖ | φιλ-εοιην, οἶην | φιλ-εοιμαι, ὦμαι | φιλ-εεσθαι, εῖσθαι | φιλ-εομενος, εῖμενος |
| | χευ-οομαι, εῖμαι | χευ-οε, εῖ | χευ-οοιην, οἶην | χευ-οοιμαι, ὦμαι | χευ-οεσθαι, εῖσθαι | χευ-οομενος, εῖμενος |
| Imperf. | ἐτιμ-οομαι, ὦμαι | | | | | |
| | ἐφιλ-εοιην, εῖην | | | | | |
| | ἐρχευ-οοιην, εῖην | | | | | |

VERBS in μ . (*nv*)

Verbs in μ are derived from Verbs of the Third Conjugation in $\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\omega$, $\omicron\omega$, and $\upsilon\omega$: as from

| | |
|---|--|
| $\sigma\alpha\omega$, | $\iota\sigma\eta\mu$; |
| $\theta\epsilon\omega$, | $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu$; |
| $\delta\omicron\omega$, | $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu$; |
| $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\omega$, | $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\mu$. |

They are formed,

- I. By changing ω into μ .
- II. By making Long the Short or Doubtful Vowel of the Penultima.
- III. By prefixing the Reduplication.

The Reduplication is of Two Sorts ;

Proper, when the First Consonant of the Present Tense is repeated with ι ; as, $\delta\omega\omega$, $\delta\iota\delta\omega\mu$. But rough is always changed into the smooth Consonant ; as, $\theta\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\iota\theta\eta\mu$.

Improper, when a rough ι only is prefixed, which happens to Verbs beginning with σ , π , \omicron , Vowel : as,

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| $\sigma\alpha\omega$, | $\iota\sigma\eta\mu$; |
| $\pi\lambda\alpha\omega$, | $\iota\pi\lambda\eta\mu$; |
| $\iota\omega$, | $\iota\iota\mu$. |

These Verbs have only three Tenses ; Present, the Imperfect, and the Second Aorist

Many want the Reduplication, particularly Verbs in $\upsilon\omega$, which last want also the Second Aorist * and the Optative and Subjunctive Moods

* Dissyllables in $\upsilon\mu$ have the Second Aorist, but it is the *with the imperfect*.

† In these Moods they borrow the Baryton Forms.

Active Voice.
INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|-------------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | ἰς-ημι, ἡς, ἡσι | α | α |
| 2 | τιθ-ημι, ἡς, ἡσι | ε | ε |
| 3 | διδ-ωμι, ὠς, ὠσι | ο | ο |
| 4 | ζευγ-υμι, υς, υσι | υ | υ |

Imperfect.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|-----------------|-------|---------|
| 1 | ἰς-ην, ἡς, ἡ | α | α |
| 2 | ἐτιθ-ην, ἡς, ἡ | ε | ε |
| 3 | ἐδιδ-ων, ὠς, ὠ | ο | ο |
| 4 | ἐζευγ-υν, υς, υ | υ | υ |

Attic Imperfect after the Contract Forms, more in Use.†

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--------------------------------|-------|------------------|
| 1 | ἰς-αον, ὦν, αες, ᾠς, αε, ᾠ | — — | — — ἰς-αον, ὦν |
| 2 | ἐτιθ-εον, ἔν, εες, εῖς, εε, εῖ | — — | — — ἐτιθ-εον, ἔν |
| 3 | ἐδιδ-οον, ᾧν, οες, ᾧς, οε, ᾧ | — — | — — ἐδιδ-οον, ᾧν |

Second Aorist.‡

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--------------------|------------|------------------------|
| 1 | ἔς-ην, ἔς-ης, ἔς-η | ἦλον, ἦλην | ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν ὃ (XX) |
| 2 | ἐθ-ην, ἐθ-ης, ἐθ-η | ἐλον, ἐλην | ἐμεν, ἐτε, ἐσαν. |
| 3 | ἔδ-ων, ἔδ-ως, ἔδ-ω | ὀλον, ὀλην | ομεν, οτε, οσαν. |

* *ἰσθισαν* is sometimes syncopated; as, *ισθιν*.

† Throughout the Singular Number, and in the Third Person Plural.

‡ The Second Aorist differs in its Variation from the Imperfect, by retaining the long Vowel of the Singular in the Dual and Plural; except in the Verbs *τιθημι*, *διδωμι*, and *ιμι*.

§ And *ισασαν*. Hom. II. M. 55.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. |
|---|-------------|----|----------|--|------------|
| 1 | ἵστα-θι,* | | | | |
| 2 | τιθε-θι,† | τω | τοῦ, τῶν | | τε, τῶσαν. |
| 3 | διδό-θι, | | | | |
| 4 | ζεύσινυ-θι, | | | | |

Attic Present after the Contract Forms, more in Use.

| | Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. |
|---|------------|------------|------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1 | ἵσ-αι, αῖ | αι, αῖ | αι, αῖ | | αι, αῖ |
| 2 | τιθ-αι, εἰ | αι, εἰ, τω | αι, εἰ, τοῦ, τῶν | | αι, εἰ, τε, τῶσαν |
| 3 | διδ-αι, εἰ | αι, εἰ | αι, εἰ | | αι, εἰ |

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. |
|---|-----------|--|----------|--|------------|
| 1 | ᾤ-θι, | | | | |
| 2 | θε-ς,‡ τω | | τοῦ, τῶν | | τε, τῶσαν. |
| 3 | δο-ς,§ | | | | |

OPTATIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | | Dual. | | Plural. |
|---|-----------------|--|------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | ἵσαι-ην, | | | | |
| 2 | τιθεῖ-ην, ης, η | | ἡλόν, ἡλήν | | ἡμεν, ἡῖε, ἡσαν & εν. |
| 3 | διδόει-ην, | | | | |

* The *Æolics* retain the long Vowel in this Tense; as, ἵσθαι, τιθεῖν. And from both Forms θι is often cast away; hence ἵσα αἰ ἵσα, τιθεῖ ζεύγεις, &c. in the Second Person.

† For τιθεῖ, by reason of the preceding θ.

‡ All Verbs in *μι* from Primitives in *ω* are irregular in this Tense retaining the short Vowel, and substituting *ε* for the Syllable θι; as, σχει, σπασ, φερε, &c. ἰθι, σχειθι, σπασθι, φερεθι.

§ *δοε* is irregular for *δοθι*: This Verb is itself irregular throughout in this Tense, using *ο* for *α*.

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|---------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | σαι-ην, ης, η | | |
| 2 | θεί-ην, ης, η | ἦλον, ἦλην | ἤμεν, ἦτε, ἤσαν & εν. |
| 3 | δοι-ην, ης, η | | |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|---------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | ῖς-ῶ, ῥς, *ῥ | ῶ | ῶ |
| 2 | τιθ ῶ, ῥς, ῥ | ῥ τον, τον | ῶμεν, ῥ τε, ῶσι. |
| 3 | διθ. ῶ, ῥς, ῥ | ῶ | ῶ |

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 1 | ς-ῶ, } ῥς, ῥ | ῥ τον, ῥ τον | ῶμεν, ῥ τε, ῶσι. |
| 2 | θ-ῶ, } | | |
| 3 | δ-ῶ, ῥς, ῥ | ῶ τον, ῶ τον | ῶμεν, ῶ τε, ῶσι. |

INFINITIVE.

Present.

1. ῖς-αναι. 2. τιθ-εναι. 3. διθ-οναι. 4. ζευψ-υναι.

Second Aorist.

1. ς-ῆναι. 2. θ-εῖναι † 3. δ-ῆναι. †

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Second Aorist.

| | | | |
|---|------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | ῖς-ας, ῶσα, αν | 1 | ς-ας, ῶσα, αν |
| 2 | τιθ-εις, ῶσα, εν | 2 | θ-εις, εῖσα, εν |
| 3 | διθ-υς, ῶσα, ον | 3 | δ-υς, εῖσα, ον |
| 4 | ζευψ-υς, ῶσα, υν | | |

* It is sometimes written with an ῥ, as,

ῖς, ῥ | ῥτοι, ῥτοι | — ῥτε —

† Verbs from Primitives in *ω*, and *δομαι* only from Primitives in *ω*, change the short Vowel into a Diphthong in this Tense.

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Of the Present, see page 63.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed from the present changing μ into ν , and prefixing the Augm except when the Verb begins with ι : as, $\tau\iota$ $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$; $\iota\sigma\eta\mu\iota$, $\iota\sigma\eta\nu$.

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect by casting off the Reduplication, and taking its Augment according to the Rule of Bary Verbs, page 35; as, $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\theta\eta\nu$; $\iota\sigma\eta\nu$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta\nu$; $\iota\eta\nu$, η .

Obs. When the Verb has no Reduplication the Second Aorist is the same with the Imperfect.

Passive Voice

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | $\iota\sigma\alpha\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, | | |
| 2 | $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\ \mu\alpha\iota$, | $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ | $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\sigma\theta\epsilon$, |
| 3 | $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, | | |
| 4 | $\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, | | |

Imperfect.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--|--|--|
| 1 | $\iota\sigma\alpha\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, | | |
| 2 | $\epsilon\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, | $\mu\epsilon\theta\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\theta\eta\nu$ | $\mu\epsilon\theta\alpha$, $\sigma\theta\epsilon$, |
| 3 | $\epsilon\delta\iota\delta\omicron\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, | | |
| 4 | $\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\upsilon\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$, | | |

* The Ionics take away the σ in the Second Person, and the contract the Syllables; as,

Present. { Ion. $\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\alpha\iota$.
 { Att. $\iota\sigma\eta$, $\tau\iota\theta\eta$.
 Imperfect. { Ion. $\iota\sigma\upsilon\omicron$, $\iota\tau\iota\theta\omicron\omicron$, $\iota\delta\iota\delta\omicron\omicron$.
 { Att. $\iota\sigma\upsilon$, $\iota\tau\iota\theta\upsilon$, $\iota\delta\iota\delta\upsilon$.

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | ἵστα-σο,* | | |
| 2 | τιθε-σο,* | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθασαν. |
| 3 | διδ-ο-σο,* σθω | | |
| 4 | ζευίνυ-σο, | | |

OPTATIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ἵσαι-μην, | | |
| 2 | τιθεί-μην, ο, το | μεθον, σθον, σθην | μεθα, σθε, νίω. |
| 3 | διδ-οι-μην, | | |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | ἵς- ᾱ, † ᾱ | ᾱ | ᾱ |
| 2 | τιθ-ᾱμαι, ῆ, ῆται | σμεθον, ῆ σθον, σθον | σμεθα, ῆ σθε, ωνίαι. |
| 3 | διδ- ᾱ, ᾱ | ᾱ | ᾱ |

INFINITIVE.

Present.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 1 | ἵσ-ασθαι. |
| 2 | τιθ-εσθαι. |
| 3 | διδ-οσθαι. |
| 4 | ζευίνυ-σθαι. |

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1 | ἵσμεν-ος, |
| 2 | τιθεμεν-ος, η, ον. |
| 3 | διδόμεν-ος, |
| 4 | ζευίνυμεν-ος, |

FORMATION of the TENSES.

Present.

The Present is formed from the Present Active by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the Penultima; as, ἵστημι, ἵσταμαι; except in ἀίημαι, ἀπαχχίμαι, ἀλαλήμαι, ἀλαλυκίμαι, ἀποκλιᾶμαι, διζήμαι, ὀνήμαι.†

* The Ionics take away the σ; and the Attics contract the Syllables; as, ἵσας, ἵτω; τιθε, τιθε; διδο, διδε.

† It is sometimes written with an ῆ; as, ῆται | ῆσθον, ῆσθον | — ῆσθε —

‡ ὀγαμαι is also used.

Imperfect.

The Imperfect is formed, as in the Barytons, from the Present by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the Augment, except the Verb begin with *ι*: as, *τιθεμαι*, *ἔτιθεμην*; *ἰσάμαι*, *ἰσάμην*.

Middle Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present and
Imperfect } as in the Passive.

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | ἴσα-μην, | | |
| 2 | ἴθε-μην, σο,* το | μεθον, σθον, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ὦλο. |
| 3 | ἴδο-μην, | | |

IMPERATIVE.

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 | ἴσα- | | |
| 2 | θε-σο, † σθω | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθωσαν. |
| 3 | δο- | | |

OPTATIVE.

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | σαι-μην, | | |
| 2 | θει-μην, ο, το | μεθον, σθον, σθην | μεθα, σθε, ὦλο. |
| 3 | δοι-μην, | | |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Second Aorist.

| | Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|---|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | ῥ- ῥῃ, ῶ | ῶ | ῶ |
| 2 | θ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται | ῶμεθον, ῆ σθον, σθον | ῶμεθα, ῆ σθε, ῶνται. |
| 3 | θ- ῥῃ, ω | ῶ | ῶ |

* Ion. ἴσω, ἴσω. Att. ἴδω, ἴδω.

† Ion. θω, θω. Att. θη, θη.

INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

| | |
|---|----------|
| 1 | ἑ-σθαι. |
| 2 | θεσθαι. |
| 3 | δ-οσθαι. |

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

| | |
|---|------------------|
| 1 | σαμεν-ος, |
| 2 | θεμεν-ος, η, ον. |
| 3 | δομεν-ος, |

Second Aorist.

The Second Aorist is formed from the Imperfect by casting off the Reduplication ; as, ἐτιθεμην. ἔθεμην.

SYNOPSIS of the MOODS and TENSES of Verbs in μ, in the Three Voices.

Active.

| | Indic. | Imper. | Optat. | Subj. | Infinitive | Participle |
|------|-----------------|----------|----------|-------|------------|------------|
| αὐτ. | 1 Pres. ἵσ-μαι | ἵσ-θι | ἵσ-αιην | ἵσ-ῶ | ἵσ-αναι | ἵσ-ας |
| | 2 A. ἵσ-ην | ἵ-ηθι | ἵ-αιην | ἵ-ῶ | ἵ-ηναι | ἵ-ας |
| μέσ. | Pres. τιθ-ημι | τιθ-ετι | τιθ-ηιην | τιθ-ῶ | τιθ-ηναι | τιθ-εις |
| | 2 A. ἰθ-ην | θ-ε | θ-ηιην | θ-ῶ | θ-ῆναι | θ-ας |
| ὁμ. | Pres. δίδ-ομαι | δίδ-οθι | δίδ-οιην | δίδ-ῶ | δίδ-οναι | δίδ-ους |
| | 2 A. ἰδ-ον | δ-ος | δ-οιην | δ-ῶ | δ-ῆναι | δ-ους |
| ὁμ. | Pres. ζυγν-ομαι | ζυγν-οθι | | | ζυγν-οναι | ζυγν-ους |
| | Imp. ἱζυγν-υ | | | | | |

Passive.

| | | | | | | |
|------|-----------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| αὐτ. | Pres. ἵσ-αμαι | ἵσ-ασο | ἵσ-αιμην | ἵσ-ῶμαι | ἵσ-ασθαι | ἵσ-αμενος |
| | Imp. ἵσ-αμην | | | | | |
| μέσ. | Pres. τιθ-ημαι | τιθ-εσο | τιθ-ημην | τιθ-ῶμαι | τιθ-εσθαι | τιθ-αμενος |
| | Imp. τιθ-ημην | | | | | |
| ὁμ. | Pres. δίδ-ομαι | δίδ-οσο | δίδ-οιμην | δίδ-ῶμαι | δίδ-οσθαι | δίδ-ομενος |
| | Imp. δίδ-οιμην | | | | | |
| ὁμ. | Pres. ζυγν-ομαι | ζυγν-οσο | | | ζυγν-οσθαι | ζυγν-ομενος |
| | Imp. ζυγν-οιμην | | | | | |

Middle.

The Present and Imperfect Tenses as in the Passive.

| | Indic. | Imper. | Second Aorist. | Infinitive | Part. |
|------|----------|--------|----------------|------------|-----------|
| αὐτ. | ἵσ-αμην | ἵσ-ασο | ἵσ-αιμην | ἵσ-ασθαι | ἵσ-αμενος |
| μέσ. | ἰθ-ημην | θ-εσο | θ-ημην | θ-εσθαι | θ-ημενος |
| ὁμ. | ἰδ-οιμην | δ-οσο | δ-οιμην | δ-οσθαι | δ-οιμενος |

FORMATION of TENSES peculiar to the *Primitives* of Verbs in *μι*.

ACTIVE.

The *First Future* has sometimes the Reduplication of the Present ; as, *δίδωμι*, *I will give*.

In the *Perfect* of some Verbs in *ω* the *η* of the Future is changed into *α* after the Doric Form ; as, *ἔησα*, *ἴσακα*. * Pluperfect *ἴσακην*.

ἴσηκα is sometimes found, but most often as the Perfect middle of *ἴσηκα*, *to persist*, in which Case it wants the Augment, but has *εἴσηκην* in the Pluperfect. See Augments, Exception 2d, page 36.

In the *Perfect* of Verbs in *ω* it is changed into *αι* after the Boeotic Form ; as. *θησα*, *τεθεικα* ; *ἦσα*, *εἴσα*. The Doric retains *η* ; as, *τεθηκα*.

PASSIVE.

The *Perfect* is regularly formed from the Perfect Active, but that it takes a short Vowel in the Penultima ; as, *δεδωκα*, *δεδομαι*. *Εἰμαι* and *τεθειμαι* are Exceptions.

The *First Aorist* is formed like that of other Verbs from the Perfect ; as, *δεδολαι*, *ἰδοθην* ; but *ἔθην* and *ἔτεθην*† come from what would have been the Perfects regular, *ἔμαι*, *τεθειμαι* ;‡ though *εἶθην* and *αἶφειθην* are sometimes found.

* The Perfect and Pluperfect of this Verb is Syncopated ; as, *ἴσατε* for *ἴσανατε*, whence *ἴσανα* ; *ἴσανα* for *ἴσανονα* ; and *ἴσανα* for *ἴσανονα* in the Infinitive.

† *τ* is put for *θ* in this Word on account of the following *θ*.

‡ From these supposed regular Preterites and their Compounds come *ἀποις*, *forgiveness*, *θῆμα*, *thesis*, *μίσθωμα*, &c.

IRREGULAR VERBS in *μι*.

εἰμι, from *ἔω*, *to be* ; *εἶμι*, from *ἔω*, *to go* ; and *ἵμαι*,
to sit, from *ἔω*, *to place*.

εἰμι, *to be*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>εἰμι</i> , <i>εἶς</i> OR <i>εἷ</i> , <i>ἔσι</i> | <i>ἔσον</i> , <i>ἔσον</i> | <i>ἔσμεν</i> , <i>ἔσε</i> , <i>εἶσι</i> . |

Imperfect.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>ἦν</i> , <i>ἦς</i> , <i>ἦ</i> , <i>ἦν</i> Att. | <i>ἦτον</i> , <i>ἦτην</i> | <i>ἦμεν</i> , <i>ἦτε</i> , <i>ἦσαν</i> . |

Pluperfect.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>ἤμην</i> , <i>ἦσο</i> , <i>ἦτο</i> | <i>ἤμεθον</i> , <i>ἦσθον</i> , <i>ἦσθην</i> | <i>ἤμεθα</i> , <i>ἦσθε</i> , <i>ἦντο</i> . |

Future.

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>ἔσ-ομαι</i> , <i>ἔσ-η</i> , <i>ἔσ-εῖται</i> | <i>οἰσθον</i> , <i>εσθον</i> , <i>εσθον</i> | <i>οἰσθε</i> , <i>εσθε</i> , <i>οἴσιν</i> . |

IMPERATIVE.

Present.

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>ἴσθι</i> , OR <i>ἔσθι</i> , OR <i>ἔσο</i> , <i>ἔστω</i> | <i>ἔσον</i> , <i>ἔσων</i> | <i>ἔσε</i> , <i>ἔσασαν</i> . |

OPTATIVE.

Present.

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>εἴην</i> , <i>εἴης</i> , <i>εἴη</i> | <i>εἴητον</i> , <i>εἴητην</i> | <i>εἴημεν</i> , <i>εἴητε</i> , <i>εἴησαν</i> . |

Future.

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>ἔσσι-μην</i> , <i>ἔσσι-ο</i> , <i>ἔσσι-το</i> | <i>μσθον</i> , <i>σθον</i> , <i>σθην</i> | <i>μσθα</i> , <i>σθε</i> , <i>σιν</i> . |

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| <i>ᾗ</i> , <i>ᾗς</i> , <i>ᾗ</i> | <i>ᾗτον</i> , <i>ᾗτον</i> | <i>ᾗμεν</i> , <i>ᾗτε</i> , <i>ᾗσι</i> . |

INFINITIVE.

| Present. | Future. |
|----------|----------|
| εἶναι. | ἔσεσθαι. |

PARTICIPLE.

| Present. | Future. |
|---------------|----------|
| ὢν, ἔσας, ὄν. | ἔσμενος. |

εἶμι, *to go.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

| Present. | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| εἶμι, εἶς or εἷ, εἴς | ἵτον, ἵτον | ἴμεν, ἴτε, εἴς and ἰα. |

Imperfect.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|--------------|-------------|------------------|
| εἶν, εἶς, εἷ | ἵτον, ἵτην, | ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν. |

IMPERATIVE.

| Present. | | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
| ἵθι or εἷ, ἵτω | ἵτον, ἵτων | ἴτε, ἵτωσαν. |

INFINITIVE.

ἵναι, or εἶναι, or ἰέναι.

ἡμαί,* *to sit.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| ἡ-μαι, σαι, ἴαι | μεθον, σθεν, σθον | μεθα, σθε, νῆαι. |

* This Verb is irregular only in having an *η* instead of an *ε*, in the Penultima; for it should be considered as the Passive Voice in *ἵσθαι*, without a Reduplication.

Imperfect.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ἤ-μην, σο, 7ο* | μεθον, σθον, σθην | μεθα, σθε, 7λο. |

IMPERATIVE.

| Sing. | Dual. | Plural. |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| ἦ-σο, † σθα | σθον, σθων | σθε, σθασαν. |

INFINITIVE.

Present.
ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.
ἕμενος.

ιημι, to send ; ιημι, to go ; ισημι, to know ; φημι, to say ; and κειμαι, † to lie down ; usually classed among the Anomals, are entirely regular in the Tenses peculiar to the Verbs in *μι*, except that the Present Subjunctive of *φημι* is declined like the Second Aorist.

* * For the remaining Parts of Speech, viz. Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, see SYNTAX.

* The Compound *καθημαι* has also *καθησο* in this Person.

† Compound *καθησο*, by Systole *καθησο*. Ionic, *καθιο*, Artic. *καθι*.

‡ *κειμαι* is to be considered as the Middle Voice of *κειν*, the same with *κειν*, both obsolete. It borrows its Optative and Subjunctive Moods from the Baryton Forms of *κειν* in the Middle Voice : e. g. *κεισμεν*, *ει*, &c. *κεισμαι*, *η*, &c.

SYNTAX.

MOST general Rules of Construction, which the Greek Language has in common with the Latin, are here omitted.

EXCEPTIONS

In the *First Concord*.

Nominatives Plural of the Neuter Gender most commonly govern a Verb Singular : as,

ζῶα τρέχει.
Animals run.

Sometimes, also, Masculine and Feminine Plurals ; as,

οὐκ ἔστιν, οἵτινες ἀπεχονόλαι.—PLAT.
There are none who abstain.

ἀχέεται ὀμφαί μελῶν.—PIND.
The Voice of Melody resounds.

A Dual Noun is of course Plural, and may be joined to a Plural Verb ; as,

ἀμφω ἔλεγον.
Both spake.

In the *Second Concord*.

A Substantive Dual may have an Adjective Plural ; as,

φίλος περὶ χεῖρε βαλομένην.
Let us affectionally embrace.

The Duals ἀμφω and ἀνὰ δύο are often joined to a Substantive Plural ; as,

ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ψευδῶν.
Of both Falsehoods.

The case of the Substantive is often changed into the Genitive, the Adjective still agreeing with it in Gender and Number ; as, instead of φαυλοι ανθρωποι,

φαυλοι των ανθρωπων.

Wicked Men.

Substantives are often used as Adjectives ; as,

μαγικη τεχνη.

Magic Art.

Ἑλλας φωνη.

The Greek Language.

In the *Third Concord.*

The Attics make the Relative to agree with the Antecedent in Case ; as,

χρῶμαι βιβλιας, οἷς ἔχω.

I use the Books which I have.

They also place the Antecedent in the same Clause of the Sentence, and in the same Case with the Relative as,

ὁστις ἐστίν, ὃν λεγεις ανθρωπον.

This is the Man of whom you speak.

ARTICLE. (γγ)

The Article is used to express,

I. Emphasis, or Eminence ; as, ὁ ποιητης, *the Poet* ; i. e. *Homer.*

II. Distinction, or Definition ; as,

κυων ὁ οὐρανῳ, καὶ ὁ γῆς.

That celestial, not terrestrial Dog ; i.e. Diogenes.

Ἰωαννης ὁ βαπτιστης.

John the Baptist.

III. The Relative *ὅς*, whenever it is prefixed to Participles, the Verb *εἰμι* being understood ; as,

ὁ λεγων, who saith.

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι λεγων, OR ὅς λεγει.*

πας ὁ αἰτῶν λαμβανει.—MATT. vii. 8.

Every one that asketh receiveth.

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι αἰτῶν, OR ὅς αἰτεῖ.*

The Participle, to which it is prefixed, is often understood, as is sometimes the Article ; as,

ὁ ἐν τοῖς ἑρανοῖς, who art in Heaven.

Sub. *ὦν.*

τις ἔμε παλαζας ; who struck me ?—SOPH.

i. e. *ὅς ἐστι παλαζας, OR ὅς ἐπαλαζε.*

It gives the Adjective or Participle following it in this Construction the Force of a Substantive ; as,

το αἰμελες, Negligence.

το φρονεῖν, Prudence.

An Adverb after it in this Construction is used *adjectively*, the Gender being determined by the Article ; as,

τα ἔξω, external Things.

οἱ πελας, Neighbours.

Sometimes, when the Article is in the Neuter Gender, the adverbial Sense remains ; as,

το παλαι, formerly.—THUCYD.

IV. Either a Proper Name or what has Relation to it, when used before a *Proper Name*, with *αἰμφι, περι, μελα, καλα. προς, &c.* as,

οἱ αἰμφι Πλάτωνα ; Plato, or the Platonics.

Office or Relation only, before an *Appellative*;
as,

οἱ πρεσβυτεῖς, *the Priests.*

V. Property, Possession, or Relation, when in the
Neuter Gender before a Genitive ;* as,

τὰ μητρὸς, *the Mother's possessions.*

VI. A Word or Passage being taken, *τὸ γινώσκον*, i. e.
independent of its meaning ; as,

τὸ ἀνθρώπου, i. e. this Word *ἀνθρώπου*.

VII. The signification of οὗτος and κεῖνος, *μεν-δε*,
γὰρ-δε, &c. being annexed ; as,

τα μὲν αἰδία, τα δὲ φθάρτα.—ARISTOT.

Some are immortal, others are mortal.

The same Signification adverbially ; as,

τῇ μὲν, τῇ δὲ.

On this Part, on that Part.

VIII. A Noun of any Case, when prefixed in the
Neuter Gender to an Infinitive ; as,

τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν τὸ ζητεῖν.—PLUTARCH.

Inquiry is the Province of Philosophy.

The Infinitive thus used with the Article cor-
responds to the Latin Gerunds ; as,

τὸν καιρὸν τὸ λαλεῖν, *Tempus dicendi.*—DEMOSTH.

ὥρα ἀπεινῆσαι, *Hora abeundi.*—LUCIAN.

Sub. τὸ.

μετὰ ἐκεῖθεν τὸ διδάσκειν.—MAT. XI. I.

Discessit illinc docendi gratiâ.

Sub. ἐκεῖ.

* This Structure stands also for the Word itself ; as,
τὸ τῆς ἐλευθερίας, i. e. *ἐλευθερία, Liberty.*

τε μηδεν ποιησαι ταυτ' ὑπεμναμεν.—**DEMOSTH.**

ix nihil agendo hæc passi sumus.

ἡ πλεον ἐστὶν ἐν τῷ χρησθαι.—**ARIST.**

Divitiæ consistunt in utendo.

δεινὸν ἀνέμοισιν ὅμοιοι.—**IL. κ. 437.**

In currendo ventis similes.

Sub. ἐν τῷ.

ὄξυς εἰς τὸ πανθ' ὄραν.—**MENAN.**

Acer ad omnia perspicendum.

σὺν τῷ πιεν, *inter potandum*—**ANACR.**

GOVERNMENT.

SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.*

Accusative.

Nouns signifying the *Form, Manner, Distinction, Object, Measure, Number, or Part affected*, after SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES; the *Cause, Instrument, or Manner*, after ADJECTIVES and VERBS; are put in the Accusative Case; καὶ δια, περι, being understood; as,

παῖνός σοι τὴν ἡλικίαν μάλλον δὲ τὴν εὐνοίαν.—**HELIOD.**

A Father to you in respect of Years, more so in respect of Kindne

σπεύδαιος τὸν τρόπον.—**ISOCRAT.**

Of ingenuous Disposition.

βίαν δὲ δρασσε μηδεν.—**EURIP.**

You should do nothing with Violence.

Sometimes in the Dative; as,

ταχύς τῷ δρομῷ.

Swiftness of Course.

* Those which generally govern a Nominative, Genitive, and Accusative Case in Latin, have the same Government in Greek. General Rules of the former for the most Part, applying to *governs*.

ἐπιστήμη ἡθεσι.—PLATO.

Gentle of Manners.

ἤνυσεν πολλὰ τὴν ὁδοιπορίαν τα χεῖ.—HERODIAN.

He performed the March with great Expedition.

In the Genitive seldom ;* as,

αἴνης μεγάλης αἰρείης.

A man of Great Virtue.

αὐ' Ἰαδὴς φρενῶν.—ÆSCHYL.

Of a daring Spirit.

πρωτεύειν της ἀρετῆς.—XENOPH.

To hold the first Rank in Virtue.

II. Derivatives govern the Cases of their Primitives : as,

ἀπὸ τῆς ἑκάστω διανεμεσεως.†—ARISTOT.

From a Distribution to each.

ὡνία† { πλαγίῃ.
νομισματῇ.

To be sold for Money.

ἱμῶν — DEMOSTH.

ἀλλοτρισμαὶ } τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις.—THUCYD.

I am estranged from { *you*
the Athenians.

ADJECTIVES governing a

GENITIVE.

1. Those which in Latin govern a Genitive or an Ablative.

* But the Cause, after *Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs*, *ὡς*, *ὡς*, *ὡς* &c. being understood; the Form, Manner, and Measure, after *Substantives*; the Part affected, after *Verbs*; are often used in the Genitive.

† *δυναμις* governs a Dative.

† ὁπίσθους, and § ἀλλοτρίους, govern a Genitive or Dative.

Except those of *Plenty* and *Want*, which sometimes govern a Dative ; as,

αἰφνης μῆλοισι.—HESTOD.

Abounding in Fruits.

2. Verbals denoting Action* and Capacity ; as,

ψυχῆς φυλακτικὸν παιδεία.—ARISTOT.

Learning is the Fortress of the Mind.

συκὴ φορὸς συκῶν.—BUD.

A Fig-Tree bearing Figs.

3. Compounds of α privative ; as,

αἰθεῖλος τῆς ἀλήθειας.

Who seeth not the Truth.

4. Comparatives, when the Conjunction ἢ is understood ; as,

δειλότεροι τῶν λαγῶν.

More timid than Hares.

II. Genitive or Dative.

1. Those which have an Active and Passive signification ; as,

αἰθεῖλος γυναικος.—HELIODOR.

Not seeing the Woman.

αἰθεῖλος ἄλλου.—LUCIAN.

Unseen by Others.

2. Those which govern a Dative, but are sometimes used substantively ; as,

ἐγγενὴς† τῆς χωρῆς.—DIODOR.

A Native of that Country.

3. Certain Adjectives in different Significations ; as,

διαφορὸς ἑτέρων.—PLATO.

Excelling the rest.

* Particular in τῶς and τῆς.

† ἐγγενὴς usually governs a Dative, being derived from ἐγγενεῖς.

διαφοροὶ ἀλλήλων.—XENOPH.

Disagreeing among themselves.

PRONOUN.

The Pronouns Primitive and Possessive are often used for each other ; as,

πατρὶς μου, for ἐμός, *my Father.*

σοὺς πόθος, for σὺ, *the Love of thee.*

The subsequent Adjective often agrees with the Genitive of the Primitive understood in the Possessive ; as,

τυχὰς ἐμας τλημόνος.

My wretched Fortunes.

VERB.*

NOMINATIVE.

The Participle ὢν is used with Elegance after τυγχάνω, ὑπάρχω, and εἰμι, itself, with another Nominative ; as,

ἐχθρὸς ὑπῆρχεν ὢν.—DEMOSTH.

He was an Enemy.

But never with another Participle ; as,

Σωκράτης τυγχάνει περιπαλῶν.

Socrates is walking.

VERBS of the FOLLOWING SIGNIFICATIONS GOVERN A

I.

GENITIVE. (sz)

Beginning,

Abstaining,

Differing,

Desisting,

Wanting,

Distance,

Desiring,†

Excelling,‡

Erring.

* See Note, page 78.

† ποθῶ, ἐπιποθῶ.

‡ παρῶναιμι, ὑπερῶ.

} govern an Accusative only.

II. *Genitive or Accusative.* † (α)

| | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| Admiring, | Neglecting, | Succouring,* |
| Despising, | Remembering, | Envyng,*† |
| Trying, | Forgetting, | Forgiving,* |
| Obtaining, | Enjoying, | Smelling, |
| Laying hold, | Communicating, | Tasting, |
| Regarding, | Partaking,* | Feeling : |

Also, Hearing,‡ which with the Accusative will have a Genitive of the Person.

III. *Genitive, Accusative, or Dative.* ‖ (β)

1. Commanding,
Abounding.

For the *Genitive, Accusative, and Dative* absolute, see Participles.

DATIVE ¶ (γ)

Dative or Accusative. (δ)

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Pleasing, | Fawning, | |
| Displeasing, | Reproaching,** | |
| Acquiescing, | Following, | |
| Using, | Inhabiting,†† | |
| Reverencing, | Speaking | } well or ill.†† |
| Supplicating,** | Doing | |

† Oftener a Genitive.

* With a Dative of the Person.

‡ In the Sense of Grudging, Withholding, or Depriving.

§ *πυνθασθαι*, to inquire or hear ; *ευνεμεναι*, to understand ; *πρωξομεναι*, to hear ; have the same Government.

|| A Genitive most often, a Dative very seldom.

¶ see Note, page 78.

** *πρωξομαι*, *εγωξομαι*, and *παρασιλω*, a Dative only.

†† These have oftener an Accusative than a Dative.

‡‡ A Dative or Accusative of the Person only.

I. ACCUSATIVE.*

All Verbs, when *καίω, δια, περι, &c.* are understood.

II. *With a Genitive.*

1. Accusing, Disappointing,
 Condemning, Repelling,†
 Acquitting, Forbidding,
 Warning, Restraining,
 • Filling, Changing,† ‡
 Emptying, Valuing,
 Delivering, Buying,†
 Separating, Selling,†
 Taking away,† Esteeming worthy.
2. Derivatives Active, whose Primitives govern a Genitive ; as,
μακρυνω ὃ σε της πολεις.
I banish thee from the City.
3. Incentives, when the included Verb governs a Genitive ; as,
ἐγευσας || με εὐδαιμονιας.—LUCIAN.
You have made me taste of Happiness.
4. Verbs having after them a Noun signifying the Matter ¶ of which any thing is made ; as,
ἀρεπην ἀδάμαντος ἐτευξε.—HESIOD.
He made a Hook of Adamant.

* See Note, page 78.

† The Dative is sometimes used after these Verbs, instead of the Genitive.

‡ These have a Dative of the Person with whom.

§ The Adverb *μακρυν* governs a Genitive.

|| *γεωω*, to taste, governs a Genitive. Thus, *πολεζω*, to make to drink ; *πλαζω*, to make to err ; &c.

¶ Nouns signifying the Matter are sometimes put in the Dative.

III. *With a Dative.**

Derivatives Active whose Primitives govern
Dative ; as,

ἐγλυκηνάς† μοι ἰδεσθαι.
You rendered my Food pleasant to me.

IV. *Two Accusatives.‡*

1. Verbs of Speaking and Doing well or ill
when they govern an Accusative of the Person ; as

μηδεν εἰπης φλαυρον ἀνδρας δεξιως.—ARISTOPH
You should speak no ill of worthy Men.

τον βασιλεα δρᾶσαι τῶτο.—THUCYD.
To use the King thus.

2. Those governing an Accusative with a Ger-
tive, when they change their Genitive in
an Accusative ; as,

κατηγοῶ τινα ψευδος.—DEMOSTH.
I accuse one of Falsehood.

3. Incentives, when the included Verb govern
an Accusative ; as,

ὑμᾶς γαλα ἐπόισα.—I. COR.
I have made you drink Milk.

PASSIVES.

The Nounsignifying the Doer, following Verb
Passive, or of Passive Signification, is used in the

* See Note, page 78.

† The Adjective γλυκὺς governs a Dative.

‡ See Note, page 78.

§ The other Accusative is often changed into an Adverb ; as,
μη ἀγορευειν κακῶς τοι τῶν νεκρῶν.—SOLOM.
Speak not ill of the Dead.

Genitive only after *ἐκ* and *ἀπο* ; in the Genitive, and sometimes in the Dative, after *ὑπο*, *παρά*, and *πρός* ; as,

ὁ νῦν ὑπο οἶνῳ διαφθείρεται.—ISOC.

The Intellect is impaired by Wine.

ὑπο σάραπαις διοικεῖσθαι.—HERODIAN.

To be governed by Viceroy.

The Preposition is sometimes omitted ; as,

φίλων νικῶνται φίλοι.—SOPH.

Friends are wrought upon by each other.

πεποιήται μοι.

It has been done by me.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

When the preceding Verb and the Infinitive relate to the same * Person, the Pronoun† is often omitted before the latter ; as,

ἐφη ζητεῖν†—PLATO. Sub. ἐαυτον.

He said he was enquiring.

Dixit quærere. Nempe se.

An Adjective or Participle expressed may agree with the Pronoun understood ; as,

εἰς ἣν πρὸς τὸ Κυρὸν τρεπον ἐχούσα μὴ ἀποδίδουαι.—XEN.

Sub. αὐτον.

It was not the disposition of Cyrus to neglect re-warding when he had it in his power.

* When they relate to different Persons the Pronoun must be expressed ; as,

λέγω σε εἶναι ταῦτα.

I say that you know these Things.

† Which, in this Case, is always one of the Reciprocals εἰ, οἱ, σφραγισ, and is contracted αὐτε.

‡ Thus, *pollicitus sum suscepturum*.—TER.

The Infinitive has sometimes a Nominative Case before it ; as,

φησιν αὐτός* αἰτίας γεγενῆσθαι.

He says that he was the Cause.

Sometimes a Nominative and Accusative ; as,

ἐκ ἐφ' αὐτός ἀλλ' ἕκοντον τραχηλεῖν.—THUC.

He said that not he, but the other, had the Command.

Hence it has a Nominative after it when the reciprocal Nominative before it is understood ; as,

λέγω εἶναι φίλος.—PLUT. Sub. αὐτός.

I say I am a Friend.

OBSERVATION.

If the Noun after the Infinitive, and the Nominative to the Verb that precedes the Infinitive, both relate to the same Person, the former is put in the Nominative ; as,

Περικλῆς ἐφασκε μέχρι τοῦ βίου φίλος εἶναι.

Pericles said he was his Friend as far as Conscience permitted.—PLUT.

The Infinitives εἶναι and γινεσθαι, and those of other Verbs governing a Nominative, usually† have after them the same Case that they have before them ; as,

Nom. ὀρεγόνται τε πρῶτος ἕκαστος γινεσθαι.—THUC.

They are eager each to be first.

* The Relative αὐτός and the Reciprocal αἰτίαι are used for each other indiscriminately when no Ambiguity can arise.

† Not always ; as,

οἱ τοὶ βασιλεῖς ἀξιοῦν εἶναι φίλοι.

Nor do they think it becoming Kings to indulge Friendship.

οὐκ ἔχουσιν ἰδῆναι νεὺν εἶναι.—LUCIAN.

He granted your petition to be young.

Gen. Περὶ τε μαλλονίος ἵσθαι ὑγιᾶς.—ARIST.

Of that which shall be healed.

Dat. ὃ πρῶτον μὲν ὑπάρχει εἶναι ἰατρῷ, ἐπειτὰ αἰσθῆναι ἰατρῷ.

*Whose Fortune it is first to be a Physician,
then a good Physician.*

Infinitives of other Verbs have sometimes the same government ; as,

συμβεβηκα τοῖς προεσημοῖς πρῶτος ἑαυτὸς πεπρακῶσιν ἡσθῆσθαι.

DEM.

The Infinitive is often put figuratively for other Moods with ὥς, ὥςτε, ὥτε, ἐφ' ὅσω ; πρην, παρὸς, ἐπειδή, and οἷος, going before it ; as,

ὥς ἰδεῖν τὸν ἄνθρωπον ;* for ὥς εἶδεν ἄνθρωπος.

When the Man saw.

πρην ἀλεκτορὰ φωνῆσαι.

Before the Cock crew.

ἐπειδὴ† ἀκῆσαι τῶτον ; for ἤκασεν ὅτος.

After he heard.

αἱ θεοὶ εἰσὶν οἷοι μὴ μεταβάλλειν.—PLATO.

The Gods are such as cannot change.

οἷος ποιεῖν, quasi δυναί' εἶν.

Capable of performing.

The Infinitive is sometimes put absolutely instead of the Impersonal Participle ; ὥς, ὅσον, &c. being understood ; as,

ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν.—DEM.—for ἐμοὶ δοκῶν.

As it appeared to me.

δεῖν, for δεόν.

When it ought.

* Here is an Ellipsis of such a Verb as συμβαλεῖν, ἰσχυρῆσαι, &c. as *When (συνέβη, it happened that) the Man saw.*

† ἰσχυρῆσαι has here the force of μετα το.

It is often used for the Imperative, *μεμνησο, θελε, ορα χρεη*, or *δει*, being understood ; as,

μητε συγ' αθανάτοισι μαχεσθαι.—1L. ε.

Nor contend thou with the Gods.

The Future of the Infinitive is often expressed by the Aorist or Present of the same Mood with the Particle *άν* ; as,

τι ποιησαι άν, οτ ποιειν άν τον πατερα με οίει ;

What do you think my Father will do ?

The Infinitive in all Tenses except the Perfect, with the Verb *μελλω*, is used for the Future of all Voices ; as,

Pres. *μελλει ζητειν.*—MATTH. ii.

He will seek.

Fut. *μελλω δεσσειν.*

I will do it.

Aor. *μελλω γενεσθαι.*

I shall be.

The Infinitive, coming after Verbs implying Motion and also Adjectives, corresponds to the Latin Supines ; as,

εκ ηλθον βαλειν ειρηνην.—MATTH.

Non veni missum pacem.

α ποιειν αισχρον, ταυτα μηδε λεγειν καλον.—ISOCR.

Quæ sunt turpia factu, ea ne dictu quidem honesta.

IMPERSONALS.

Impersonals govern the Cases, when they retain the Signification, of their Personals.

PARTICULAR IMPERSONALS GOVERNING A Genitive.

εστι, it is the Duty, Part, or Property.

A Dative.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| ἐσι | } <i>It is permitted or granted.</i> | συνδοκεῖ | πεπραῖται |
| ἐνέσι | | ἀπιδόξε | ἀφίσκη |
| ἐξέσι | | ἴοικε | ἀπαρῆσκει |
| παρεσι | | προστοικε | ἀφεί |
| χωρεῖ | | ἔπεοικε | ἦτορ |
| ἐγχωρεῖ | | καθηκει | εὐήμερεῖ |
| παρεχει | | προσηκει | παρεικει |
| ὑπαρχει | | πρεπει | σημαίνει |
| ἐνδεχεται | | ἀγχηρει | συμβαίνει |
| δοκεῖ | | συμφέρει | |
| μεταδοκεῖ | | εἰμαρται | |

All Impersonals formed of Verbs Passive, or of Passive Signification, govern a Dative of the Doer or the Receiver ; as,

ἤκασται μοι, it was heard by me.

A Dative of the Person,
and

A Genitive of the Thing.

| | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| δεῖ* | } <i>There is Need of.</i> | ἀμελεῖται |
| δεῖται | | διαφέρει |
| ἐνδεῖ | | μελεῖ |
| προσδεῖ, &c. | | μεταμελεῖ |
| ἐλλειπει | | μετεσι |
| χρῆ* | | προσηκει |

* δεῖ and χρῆ have, instead of *this* Dative, sometimes an Accusative of the Person among the Poets; as,

ἴππον μοι δεῖ.—EURIP.

ἀποδεῖ is found with an Accusative of the Thing, and a Genitive of the Person

δύν is put absolutely with the Genitives μικρῆ, ὀνυγῆ, &c. as,

μικρῆ δύν, it was hindered short of.

An Accusative.

δεῖ,* χρεη,* ὀφείλει.

PARTICIPLES.

Participles are used for the Infinitive Mood after Verbs of *persevering, desisting, knowing, remembering, esteeming, shewing, discovering*, and such as signify an *Affection of the Mind*, in the Nominative Case ; as,

ἀγαπῶν με διατελεῖ.

Continue to love me.

ὃ παύσομαι γράφω.

I will not cease to write.

οἶδα ἰδών.

I know that I saw.

μνησάμενος ποιήσας.

I remember that I did it.

After Verbs of *knowing* in the *Dative* also or *Accusative* ; as,

συνόδια ἑμαυτῷ
I am conscious

Nom. σοφός ὢν.—PLATO.

that I am wise.

Dat. μὴ προσποιῶμεν.—XEN.

that I dissemble not.

Acc. ἀδικῶντα.—DEMOSTH.

that I injure.

The Participle for the Infinitive is used after another Participle ; as,

εἰδὼς ἀποδώσων.—THUCYD.

Knowing he would recompense.

This Participle sometimes agrees with the Noun which the preceding Verb governs ; as,

ἦσθοντο πεφευγὸς Ἀντωνίου.—PLUTARCH.

They found that Antony had fled.

* δεῖ and χρεη, instead of *this* Accusative, which they govern alone, have sometimes a Dative among the Poets ; as,

οὐδὲ γὰρ.—SOPHOCLES.

Participles are often used in the Way of Periphrasis, with *εἶμι*, *ὑπαρχω*, *γίνομαι*, *ἔχω*, *ἤκω*, to express the Verb either in the Tense of which they are Participles, or in that way of the Verb annexed ; as,

ἀπεκτείνως ἐστὶν τὸν ἀνθρώπον ; for *ἀπέκτασε*.

He killed the Man.

ὃ σιωπήσας ἔσῃ ; for *σιωπήσεις*.

Will you not be silent ?

ἔχεις ταραξάς.—SOPH.—for *ἐταράξας*.

You have disturbed.

ἤκω φέρων.—ISÆUS.—for *φέρω*.

I bring.

The Present Participles of the same and other Verbs sometimes seem redundant ; as,

παίζεις ἔχων, you jest.—LUCIAN.

οἰχέται ἀπὺν, he is gone away.—PLATO.

When a Participle of any Tense is used with *λανθάνω*, *τυγχάνω*, and *φθάνω*, it is rendered by the same Tense of its own Verb, and the Verb annexed by an Adverb ; *λανθάνω*, by *clam*, *privily* ; or *imprudenter*, *unawares* ; *τυγχάνω*, by *forte*, *accidentally* ; *φθάνω*, by *prius*, *previously* ; as,

*ἔλαθεν ὑπεκφυγών.**

He privately stole away.

ἐτυγχάνεν αὐτῷ ἐμπεσών

He met him by chance.

μη τις φθαιη ἐπευξαμένος βαλεειν.

Lest any one should boast of having wounded him before.

Participles are sometimes used for Substantives ; as,

μεσος ἦν θυμῷμενος.—SOPH.—i. e. *θυμῷ*.

He was full of rage.

* *ἔλαθεν καὶ ἀπεκτείναν*, *they privately killed*, is another mode of Construction.

Sometimes for Adverbs ; as,

τολμησας εισηλθε.—MARK. XV. 43.

He went in boldly.

τελευτώνης επεισθησαν.—DEMOSTH.

They were at last persuaded.

A Participle is used absolutely with a Noun or Pronoun, most commonly in the Genitive Case, sometimes the Dative, and often the Accusative, especially if it be an Impersonal ; the Nominative rarely.

The three former Cases are in reality governed by a Preposition understood, the latter always supposes its proper Verb ; as,

εμει παρώντος, *while I was present.*

Sub. επι.

παριοντι ενιαυτω, *at the Close of the Year.*

Sub. συν, or επι.

αμφω δ' εξομενω, *both sitting.*

Sub. μελα.

δεον ετερα, *when other things agreed.*

Sub. μελα.

ανοιξαντες τα σωματιος πορες, παλιν γινεται το πυρ.—ARISTOT.

When they have opened the Pores of the Body, Fire is kindled anew.

Supplied thus :

οταν ανοιξαντες ωσι ; the same with ανοιξωσι.

The Noun or Pronoun is sometimes understood ; as,

ελθοντων δε, *as they were come.*

Sometimes the Participle ; as,

και μικρος κεινενον εξετραχηλισε.—XEN.

He was near breaking his neck.

Sub. δεοντος.

A Participle in the Dative, agreeing with a Personal Pronoun after *ἔστι* or *ἦν*, has the Force of a Verb with a Nominative Case before it ; as,

εἰ σοι ἡδόμενον ἔστι, if you please.

εἰ σοι βεβηλωμένον ἦν, if you pleased.

Participles have sometimes the Adverb *μεταξυ* before them, in whatever Case the Construction requires, corresponding to the Latin Gerund in *dum* ; as,

μεταξυ περιπαλῶν τῷ ἐχθρῷ ἐνέιχεν.

Inter ambulandum in hostem incidit.

μεταξυ περιπαλῶντι ἀπηνίησεν ὁ ἐχθρὸς.

Inter ambulandum ipsi hostis occurrit.

Κλείων μεταξυ δειπνῶντα ἐφονευσε.

Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit.

VERBALS.

Verbals in *τως* are used to express Necessity in like Manner as the Latin Participle in *dus*, and they govern the Case of their primitives * with a Dative of the Doer ; as,

μνημονεύειν σοι Θεῶν, you must think of God.

νεοῖς ζηλοῦντας γερωνίας.—SIMON.

Young Men should imitate the old.

They are often used in the Plural ; as,

ὅκ ἐτ' ἐπιστεύειν.—LUCIAN.

We must no more confide.

And as Adjectives ; as,

ὁ ἀγαθὸς μόνος τιμῆσθαι.—ARISTOT.

The good Man alone is to be honoured.

* Verbal Substantives have also the Case of their Primitives ; as,

τῶν σοὶ Ἡρακλεῖ δωρημάτων.—SOPH.

Thy Gifts to Hercules.

Verbals in *τοῖς* are sometimes used for those in *τις* ; as,

ὃ βιωτὸν ἰνομίζον αὐτοῖς.—DEMOSTH.

They thought they must not live.

ADVERBS.

Adverbs of Place, Time, Cause, Order, Concealment, Separation, Number, Exception, Exclamation, and adverbial Nouns, have a Genitive after them governed of a Preposition understood ; as,

μέχρι Συσσῶν.

As far as Susa.

ἄχρι τῆς σημερον ἡμέρας.

To this Day.

ἐνεκα τῆς βελτιστῆς.

For the best.

Sub. *ἐπὶ.*

ἐχόμενος τῶν.

After these Things.

λαθρα πατρός.

Without his Father's Knowledge.

ἀνευ καμᾶτος.

Without Labour.

Sub. *ἀπο.*

χωρὶς τῶν εἰρημένων.

Besides what has been said.

ἅπαξ τῆς ἡμέρας.

Once a Day.

Sub. *ἐπὶ.*

ὡς τὴν ἀδικημάτων.

Oh, the Injustice !

οἱμοὶ τῶν κτημάτων.

Alas, my Possessions !

της τυχης, for ὡς της τυχης.

What an Incident.

Sub. δια.

τινος χάριν.

For whose Sake.

δικην πόταμων

Like Rivers.

ἔμπροσθεν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Before God.

Sub. κατά, or παρα.

Adverbs of *Quantity* and *Quality* have a Genitive, the latter when united to the Verbs ἔχω,*
κειμαι, διατίθεμαι, ποιῶ, πασχω, ἤκω ; as,

τοιαύτων ἀδὴν.

Abundance of such.

ἀφειδώς ἔχει χρημάτων.

He is liberal of his Possessions.

ἐρωτικῶς διακινεῖται τῶν καλῶν.

He is enamoured of beautiful Objects.

εὖ ἤκω παιδείας.

I am well educated.

In the latter, Sub. περί.

Of *accompanying*, govern a Dative by an E-
lipsis of the Preposition ; as,

αἶμα πῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

At Day-break.

ὁμοῦ τοῖς ἄλλοις.

Together with the rest.

Sub. συν.

* Yet ὡς, καλῶς, κακῶς, are found also with an Accusative ; as,

ὡς ἔχω τὸ σῶμα.

I am in good Health. Sub. κατὰ.

Of *swearing*, an Accusative, by the same Ellipsis ; as,

νῆ τον Πλῆτωνα.

By Pluto.

ναι μα* τοδε σκεπτρον.

By this Sceptre.

Sub. προς.

Of *shewing*, a Nominative ; as,

ἰδε ὁ υἱος σου.

Behold thy Son.

ἰδε ὁ ἀνθρώπος.

Behold the Man.

Adverbs in different Significations govern different Cases ; and some in the same Signification ; (ε) as,

ἀμα ἅλλοις, *with others.*

ἀμα παντων, *above all.*

Adverbs are sometimes put in for Adjectives ; as,

τα πρωτα των Δελφων.—HELIODOR.—for *πρωτος*.

ἰσα Θεω.—PHILIP. ii. 6.—for *ἰσος*.

Two Negative Adverbs in Greek strengthen the Negation ; as,

ἐ μὴ πινω.

I will by no means Drink.

More Negatives still more forcibly ; as,

ἐδεποτε ἐ μὴ ποιησω.

I will by no Means whatever do it.

But, if a Verb intervene, they generally affirm ; as,

ἐ δυναμαι μὴ μεμνησθαι αὐτου.—XEN.

I cannot avoid remembering him.

* μα is either Affirmative or Negative from the Particle joined to it ; because a negative Particle is commonly found with it, μα is called a negative, yet by itself it affirms ; as,

μα τον Διω, *by Jupiter.*

—ARISTOPHAN. PLUT. 3. 2. 73.

Adverbs of the final Cause are sometimes understood by Ellipsis;* as,

ἔγραψα, τε μη τινὰς ζητῆσαι ποτε.—THUCYD.—Sub. *ἵνα*.
I have written for this Reason, lest any one should happen to inquire.

MOODS.

Adverbs of *Likeness*, *Manner*, and *Interrogation*, have commonly an Indicative; of *doubting*, an Indicative or Optative; of *exhorting* or *encouraging*, an Imperative; sometimes a Subjunctive or Indicative. Other Adverbs various Moods.

αἰ, αἶθε, εἰ, εἴθε, and ὥς, are prefixed to the Imperfect ὤφειλον, or ὀφείλον, and the Second Aorist ὤφελον, or ὀφελον,† with an Infinitive following; as,

εἴθ' ὀφελον ἀγάμος τε μένειν, ἀγονος τε γενεσθαι.
I wish I had remained unmarried, or had been childless.

εἴθε alone is prefixed to an Optative in the Present and Future Tenses, to an Indicative in the Perfect; as,

εἴθε γράφοιμι, *I wish I wrote.*
 εἴθε γεγραφα, *I wish I had written.*

Sometimes to an Infinitive; as,

εἴθε σε μη θνητοῖσι γενεσθαι πῆμα ποθενον.
I wish thou wert not a desirable Evil to Mankind.

* Thus, *ne id assensandi magis facere existimes, quam, &c.*—TER

† ὤφελον or ὀφείλον without the preceding Particle is prefixed to other Moods; as, ὀφείλον καὶ ἀποκοφόναι. GAL. v. 12.—ὀφείλον ψυχῆς εἶναι. APOCAL. iii. 15.—and, when followed by the Pronoun of the 2d Person expressed or understood, is itself put in the 2d Person; as,

ὥς ὀφείλεις αὐτοῦ ἐλθεῖν.—IL. γ. 428.
I wish thou hadst perished here.

CONJUNCTIONS.

| The following govern an | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Indicative and Optative. | Indicative and Subjunctive. | Indicative and Infinitive.* |
| ει, if. | ὅτε, } when. | ἐπει, } after. |
| ὅτι, that. | ἐνεκα, } | ἐπειδη, } since. |
| ὅπου, } when. | ἐπειδαν, after. | ὥς, that. |
| ὅπου, } | | |
| Indicative, Optative, and Subjunctive. | | Indicat. Optat Subj. and Infin. |
| αἰν, } if. | ἵνα, } | ὥς, that. |
| ἐάν, } | ὅφρα, } | ἕως, until. |
| καὶν, although, | ὅπως, } | |
| ὅταν, when. | | |

* * For a more particular Account of the Government of the Conjunctions, see Appendix.(ζ)

PREPOSITIONS. (η).

I. Six Monosyllables.

| | |
|------|-------|
| ἐκ, | πρὸ, |
| ἐν, | πρὸς, |
| εἰς, | συν. |

II. Twelve Dissyllables.

| | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| ἀμφι, | δια, | παρα, |
| ἀνα, | ἐπι, | περι, |
| ἀντι, | κατα, | ὑπερ, |
| ἀπο, | μετα, | ὑπο. |

Prepositions governing a

Genitive.

| | | | |
|------|-------|-----|------|
| ἀπο, | ἀντι, | ἐκ, | πρὸ. |
|------|-------|-----|------|

* Whenever a Conjunction or Adverb goes before an Infinitive, there is an Ellipsis of some Verb, such as συνῆν, &c.

Dative.

ἐν, συν.

Accusative.

εἰς.

Genitive or Accusative.

δια.

Genitive, Dative, or Accusative.

ἀμφι, ἀνά, ἐπὶ, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περὶ, πρὸς, ὑπὲρ, ὑπό.

EXAMPLES.

PREPOSITIONS governing one Case only.

A Genitive.

ἀπο, *From.*

ἀπο παρθενίας.—LUC. ii. 36.

From her Virginity.

ἀντι, *For.*

ὀφθαλμον ἀντι ὀφθαλμοῦ.—MAT. v. 58.

Eye for Eye.

ἐκ, *From.*

ἐκ νεότητος.—MAT. xix. 20.

From my Youth.

πρὸ, *Before, For.*

Before.

Place. πρὸ θυρῶν.—ACTS. v. 22.

Before the Door.

Time. πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου.

Before the War.

Preference. πόλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης.—HEROD.

War before Peace.

ὑπὲρ, *For.*

On the Part of. μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῶν παιδῶν καὶ τῶν γυναικῶν.

II. d. 57.

To fight for Wives and Children.

Instead of. πρὸ παιδὸς θανεῖν.—EURIP.
To die for his Child.

A Dative.

ἐν, *In, Among.*

In.

ἐν λιμένι πλεῖν.—PROVERB.

To sail in Harbour.

Among.

ὄνος ἐν μελιτταῖς.—PROVERB.

The Ass among the Bees.

συν, *With.*

συν Θεῷ.—PLATO.

With God.

An Accusative.

εἰς, *Into, Toward.*

Into.

ἐκ πυρὸς εἰς φλογα.—PROVERB.

Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire.

Toward.

εἰς ἔμε εὐνοία.—XENOPH.

Good-Will toward me.

Genitive, Accusative.

δια, *By, Through.*

By.

G. δια ἀμαρτίας θάνατος.—ROM. v. 12.

Death by Sin.

A. δια το αἷμα το ἀρνίος.—APOCALYPS. xii. 11.

By the Blood of the Lamb.

Through.

G. δια πνεύματος.—I. COR. xii. 8.

Through the Spirit.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀμφι, *About, Concerning.*

About.

G. ἀμφι πολιοι οἰκεσι.—HERODOT.

They dwell about the City.

D. ἀμφι δ' αἶψ' ὤμοισιν βαλετο ξίφος.—IL. β. 45.

And he threw the Sword about his Shoulders.

A. ἀγρομενοι Ἰορδανι ἀμφι ρεεθρα.—IL. η. 135.

Collected about the Streams of Jordan.

Concerning.

A. νομος τῆς ἀμφι θυσιαν κατασάβεντας.—HALIC.

Laws made concerning Sacrifice.

ἀνα, *Through, With.*

Through.

A. ἀνα στρατον.—IL. α. 10.

Through the Army.

With.

D. χρυσεῷ ἀνα σκηπτρῷ.—IL. α. 15.

With a golden Sceptre.

ἐπι, *To, Upon.*

To.

G. ἐπι σκοπῇ τοξεύειν.—LUCIAN.

To shoot to the Mark.

D. κτισθεντες ἐπι τοις ἔργοις ἀγαθοις.—EPHES. ii. 10.

Created to good Works.

A. κυων ἐπιστρέψας ἐπι το ἴδιον ἔξεραμα.—2 PET. ii. 22.

The Dog returned to his Vomit.

Upon.

G. ἐφ' ἵππῃ περιήγεν αὐτόν.

He led him about on Horse-back.

D. ἐπι γῆονι.—IL. α. 88.

Upon the Ground.

A. ἐπιβέβηκως ἐπι ὄνον.—MAT. xxi. 5.

Sitting upon an Ass.

*κατα, According to, Against,
According to.*

A. *κατα Ματθαιον.*
According to Matthew.

Against.

G. *κατα Χριστ.*—PSALM. ii. 2.
Against Christ.

μετα, With.

G. *μετα τε αρνις πολεμησουσι.*—APOCALYPS. xvii. 14.
They will fight with the Lamb.

D. *τον μεν μετα χειρσιν ιερυσσάλο Φοιβος Απολλων.*—IL. ε. 344
Him Apollo caught with his Hands.

παρα, Near.

G. *παρα κροταφων τε παρειαι.*—HOM. HYMN.
The Cheeks near the Temple.

*περι, About, Concerning.
About.*

G. *περι καπνυς σκολοεσχεῖν.*—PROV.
To prate about nothing.

D. *περι βωμοις.*—HERODOT.
About the Altars.

A. *περι μεσημεριαν.*—ACTS. xxi. 6.
About Noon.

προς, From, To.

From.

G. *προς Διος ειναι απαντες.*—ODYS. ξ. 57.
All are from Jove.

D. *αυταρ εγω ποτι γαιη χειρας αειρων.*—ODYS. λ. 422.
But I lifting up my Hands from the Ground.

To

ποτι πολλοις πετετ' αιει.—IL. χ. 198.

He still continued flying to the City.

D. ————μητρός ποτι γνάσι χείρας

βαλλειν ήμετερης———ODYS. ζ. 310. 311.

Extend your Hands to the Knees of my Mother

A. τω μεν ἀρ' αἰφ' ὀρροι προτι Ἰλιον ἀπονέοντο.—IL. γ. 313.

They therefore returned to Troy.

ὑπερ, *For, Upon.*

For.

G. εἰ ὁ Θεὸς ὑπερ ἡμῶν, τις κατ' ἡμῶν.—ROM. viii. 31.

If God be for us, who can be against us ?

Upon.

G. γηρας ὑπερ κεφαλῆς.—PROVERB.

Old Age upon the Head.

D. ὑπερ ἀργυρῶ δ' ὄχνηται.—ANACR. Ode 51.

They are carried upon Silver.

ὑπο, *By, Under.*

By.

G. ὑπο κηρυκὸς προηγορεῖ τοῖσιν Ἴωσι.—HEROD.

He gave orders to the Ionians by an Herald.

D. ὑπο Τρῶεσσι δαμῆναι.—IL. v. 668.

That he should be conquered by the Trojans.

Under.

G. ὑπο χθονος.—HESIOD.

Under the Earth.

D. ὑπο Περσησιν ἐστὶ Αἴγυπτος.—HERODOT.

Egypt is under the Persians.

A. ὑπο τὸν μῶδιον.—MAT. v. 15.

Under a Bushel.

* * * For the remaining Examples to the Prepositions, see Appendix. (η)

PROSODY. OF QUANTITY.

THE natural Quantity of the Vowels has been given in page 2.

Every Diphthong is Long by Nature.

The Quantity of the Doubtful Vowels in the First and Middle Syllables is known by *Position—the Case of a Vowel following—Contraction and Rule.*

POSITION,

as in Latin, with the following Additions and Variations.

- I. Short* Vowel at the End of a Word, when the following begins with a Double Consonant, or Two Single Consonants is *usually* made Long.
- II. A Short Vowel before $\mu\nu$, $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$, the last even with a Liquid following, is rendered Common: as,

συν εὔσφουρον ἤλεκτεν αὐνῃ.—HESIOD.

- III. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute with ϵ following, or before a Smooth or Rough Mute with any Liquid following, in the Writers of Comedy, always continues Short.
- IV. A Short Vowel before a Middle Mute, succeeded by any Liquid except ϵ , both in the comic and tragic Writers, is always made Long.

* And of course a Doubtful Vowel.

V. A Short Vowel before a single Liquid is sometimes made Long; ι before ρ always except in the Penultima, where it is always Short, except in ἱερός, λυρός, and ἱερός for ἱερός.

CASE OF A VOWEL FOLLOWING.

I. A Doubtful Vowel before another Vowel or a Diphthong is usually Short.

Exceptions.

α and ι Long.

α Long.

1. α supplying the Augment's Place; as, αἰών.
2. α Doric used for η.
3. α Æolic in the Genitives Singular and Plural.
4. α Ionic in the Second and Third Persons Singular Present Indicative of Verbs in αω, and Third Plural of Verbs in μι.
5. In the Present and Imperfect of Verbs in αω, when the Æolic van is supposed inserted.
6. Most Nouns in αων, whether they increase Long or Short.*
7. Most Feminine Proper names in αῖ.

ι Long in

1. ιων, the Termination of Nouns increasing Short.
2. ιων, the Termination of Comparatives, but in the Attic Dialect only.
3. First Future Middle Attic of Verbs in ιω; as, κομιῶμαι.

* φων, γασων, and a few more, follow the general Rule.

α and ι Common.

α and ι.

In the First Syllable of Words exceeding Three Syllables, with the Second and Third Short ; as, *πῆξιδες, πῆξιμίδης.*

ι.

1. In Nouns in ια and ιη.
2. In Verbs in ιω.
3. In the Improper Reduplication of Verbs in μι.
- II. A Long Vowel or a Diphthong before another Vowel or a Diphthong, even in another Word, is sometimes made Short.

CONTRACTION.

- I. A Contracted Syllable is always Long.
- II. When the Article sustains Synalœpha, or occasions it in the Beginning of the succeeding Word, the remaining Vowel is considered as having absorbed* the other, and therefore made Long ; as,

ὥστε δια τετων τ' ἀγαθ' ἄνθρωπος ἔχειν.—EURIP.
αἷς ἀν το λοιπον τῷ μ' ἀνακτορ' εὐσεβεῖν.—ibid.

RULE.

The Doubtful Vowels before a Single Consonant are Short.

Exceptions.

α, ι, υ, Long.

α in

1. αμα, the Termination of Verbals.

* By some Grammarians it is even called a Contraction.

2. *ανος, ωις, ατης, ατις*, Terminations of Proper Names, Gentiles, and Precious Stones.*
3. *αίνης*, in its Oblique Cases and Compounds.†
4. Oblique Cases of *ῥαξ, θωραξ, ῖραξ, κυωδαξ, κορδαξ, οἰαξ, φαῖαξ, φεναξ, λαβραξ*.
5. *ακιον*, the Termination of Diminutives whose Primitives increase Long.
6. *ᾠκοσιος*, the Termination of Numerals ; also *συρακοσιος*.
7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as, *πεπερᾶναι*.
8. Subjunctive Active of the First Conjugation of Verbs in *μι*.
9. *ασα*, Feminine of Participles.
ασι, Third Person Plural of Verbs.
ωσω, First Future
ασα, First Aorist } of Verbs in *ω* pure and
απα, Perfect } *ξω*.
ασις, Derivatives from the same Verb.

Long in

1. Oblique Cases of Monosyllables in *ις, †* and Trissyllables having the Two former Short; and of Words of double Endings in *ις* or *ιν* ; also of Words in *ις-ιδος*.
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns in *ιξ-ιγος* or *ινος*, and *ιψ-ιπος* ; also, a few in *ις-ιδος*, viz. *αἴψις, βαλβις, κάρις, κηλις, ληις, κυημις, κρηπις, νεβρις, νησις, σφραγις*.
3. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as, *κεκερῖγα, βεβερῖθα*.
4. *ιμα*, Termination of Verbals.

* *Αντιπατης, Δαδφαις*, and a few others, are Short.

† In the Nominative Singular it is Common.

‡ *Τις* and *Δις* are Short in the Oblique Cases.

5. *ινος, ιναν, ινη*, Terminations of Nouns.*
6. *ισω, ισα*, First Future and Aorist of Verbs in *ισ*.
7. *ιτης, ιτις*,† Terminations of Nouns.
8. *ιςω, ιγω, ιθω, ιφω*, Terminations of Verbs.
9. *ιδιον*, Termination of Diminutives making Two Iotas coalesce ; as, from *ιματιον*, *ιματι-ιδιον*, *ιματιδιον*.

υ Long in

1. *υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, υτος, υτης, υτις*, Terminations of Nouns.‡
2. Oblique Cases of Nouns of double Endings in *υς* or *υν*.
3. Oblique Cases of *βομευξ, δαιδνξ, κηρυξ, κηνξ, κοκκνξ, δαγνς, κωμνς, γερνψ, γνψ*.
4. The First Singular and Third Plural of the Fourth Conjugation in *μ*, and all the Persons of Dissyllables.
5. *υνω, υρω, υχω*, Terminations of Verbs.
6. *υσω, υσα* Future and Aorist from *υω*.
7. Perfect Middle of many Verbs ; as, *μεμυκα*.

THE LAST SYLLABLES.

I. Terminations in *α, ι, υ*, are Short.

Exceptions.

α Long.

1. Nouns in *α* pure,§ *δα, θα*, and also *φα*,|| unless a Diphthong precede.

* Possessive Adjectives in *ινος—ινη*, respecting time, Matter, &c. also *ελλαπιν*, are Short.

† Verbals in *ιτις* are Short.

‡ Verbal. in *υτος, υτης, υτις* are Short ; as is *βραδυντης*, and some others in *υτης*.

§ Dissyllables in *αια*, Verbals in *τηα*, Feminines in *ια* from Masculines in *ωι*, Derivatives from Adjectives in *ης*, Cities named from illustrious Men, and *κωδια, ιαπια, Καλαυρια*, follow the general Rule.

|| The First Aorist and Perfect Middle of Verbs in *γω*, also *αγωρα, γαρωρα, ελωρα, Εκκυρα, σκολοπηρα, ταταρα*, follow the general Rule.

2. Feminines from Adjectives in *α*.
3. Duals of the First and Second Declension of the Simples.
4. The Doric *α* used for *η* or *ε*.

ι Long.

1. Adverbs or Pronouns augmented by Paragoge.
2. The Attic *ι*, as in *δευρι, ταυτι*.
3. *κει*, and the Names of the Letters.

υ Long.

1. First Person Singular Imperfect of the Fourth Conjugation in *μ*.
2. Certain Adverbs in *υ*, and the Names of Letters.

II. Terminations in *αν, ας, ιν, ις, υν, υς*, are Short.

Exceptions Long.

1. Masculines in *αν*; and the Neuter *παν*, whose Compounds are Short.
2. Accusatives of the First and Second Declension, whose Nominatives are long in the Ultima.
3. Adverbs in *αν*; except *οταν*, which is Short.
4. Monosyllables in *ας*; but *γας* is Common.
5. Nouns in *ιν-ινος*.
6. Nouns of Two Endings in *ιν* and *ις*, which make both Long.
7. Monosyllables in *ις*; except *τις*, which is Short.
8. Dissyllables in *ις-ιδος*, and *ιδος*.
9. Trissyllables in *ις*, having the Two former Short.
10. Nouns in *υν-υνος*.
11. Accusatives in *υν*, when the Nominative is Long.
12. *υν* the First Person of Verbs in *μ*, and the Adverb *νυν*.

13. Words of a double Termination in *υς* and *υς*, which make both long.
14. Words declined in *υς* pure ; as, *ιχθυς*.
15. Monosyllables in *υς* ; as, *μυς*.
16. Participles of the Fourth Conjugation in *μι* ; as, *ζευγυς*.

III. *ας* and *υς* are Long.

Exceptions Short.

1. Nouns increasing, except those in *αυτος*.
2. Accusatives Plural of the Fifth of the Simple.
3. Second Persons of the First Aorist Active, and of the Perfect Active and Middle.
4. Adverbs in *ας*.

FIGURES OF PROSODY ARE

I. *Synecphonesis*, * (comprehending both *Synæresis* and *Crisis*,) *Diæresis*, *Tmesis*, *Systole*, *Diastole*, *Cæsura*, which relate to *Words*, being common to the Greek and Latin Prosody, and explained in every System of Rhetoric.

II. *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, and *Dialysis* ; which relate to *Measure*. *Antipodia* is the use of one Foot instead of another.

Brachycatalexis, is the Deficiency of a Foot
Catalexis, the Deficiency of a Syllable
Hypercatalexis, the Redundancy of a Syllable or Foot

} at the End of a Verse.

Dialysis is the Disjunction of the Parts of a Word so that the former Part may close a Verse, and the latter begin the following one.

* Called also *Synizesis* and *Syzeuxis*.

APPENDIX :

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS, SCHEMES OF HETEROCLITES, PATRONYMS, DIMINUTIVES, POSSESSIVES, VERBALS, LISTS OF ANOMALS, TABLES OF DIALECTS, &c.



LETTERS.

(a)

SIXTEEN Letters, viz. Five Vowels, *a, e, i, o, u*, and Eleven Consonants, *β, γ, δ, κ, λ, μ, ν, π, ρ, σ, τ*, were introduced from Phœnicia into Greece by *Cadmus*, soon after the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, when *Amphictyon* was King of Athens, about the Year before Christ 1493. The remaining eight, viz. the long Vowels, *η, ω*; the rough Mutes, *φ, χ, θ*; and the double Semivowels *ζ, ξ, ψ*, were invented later; *φ, χ, θ*, and *ξ*, by *Palamedes*, at the Siege of Troy, 300 Years after; and *η, ω, ζ, ψ*, by *Simonides*, about 950 Years from the arrival of *Cadmus*, about the Year before Christ 540. This is the Account of *Pliny*. For the different Opinions of other learned Men, see *Vossius de Arte Grammat.*

Before the time of *Simonides*, *ε* and *ο* were used for the long as well as the short Sounds of the Latin *E* and *O*, viz. for the Sounds since expressed by *ε* and *η*, and by *ο* and *ω*. *ο* was also written for the Diphthong *υ*.

Γ before *γ, κ, ξ*, and *χ*, has the Power or Sound of *NG*, as in *ἀγγελος, πεφωγα, λυγξ, ἐγχεσ*.

VOWELS.

(b)

α, ε, ο, are changed into their respective long Vowels in the Temporal Augments. See *Gramm.* p. 36.

(c)

Vowels are called Prepositive and Subjunctive from the Place they occupy in all the Diphthongs, except *υι*

The Proper Diphthongs are formed of *α, ι, ο*, respectively joined with *ι*, and again with *υ*. From these the improper are derived; e. g.

| Proper. | Improper. |
|-------------|-----------|
| <i>αι</i> | <i>αι</i> |
| <i>ει</i> | <i>η</i> |
| <i>οι</i> | <i>φ</i> |
| <i>αυ</i> } | <i>ηυ</i> |
| <i>ευ</i> } | |
| <i>ου</i> | <i>ου</i> |
| | <i>υι</i> |

Of the Improper Diphthongs, *αι, η, φ*, were called *ἀφωτοι* by the old Grammarians, the *ι* being subscribed to denote its Quiescence. The remaining Diphthongs of this Class were called *κακοφωτοι* from the Difficulty of their Pronunciation. The Subscript *ι* in *αι, η, φ*, was once a constituent Part of the Syllable, written after the Vowel, and expressed in the Pronunciation. On the two Farnesian Columns at Rome are still to be seen the following Inscriptions: EN TEI HODOI TEI ANHIAI. EN TOI HEPODO AΓPOI: which would be written at present *εν τη ὁδῷ τη Ἀττικῇ. εν τῇ Ἑρῳδῷ ἀγρῷ*. In these Inscriptions *ι* is twice used for *η*; *ο* four Times for *ου*, and once for *υ*; the *ι* in every Instance placed after the Vowel to which it has been since subscribed; and the rough Breathing expressed by H, which was once the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, from them adopted by the Romans, and continued in Use by the Moderns of this Day.

The Subscript *ι* is found;

Among Nouns, in

- I. The Dative Singular of the 1st, 2d, and 3d Declension of the Simples.
- II. The Dative Singular, and Genitive and Dative Dual, of the 5th of the Contracts.
- III. Adjectives contracted from *ηεις*; as, *τιμῆεις, τιμῆς*.

Among Verbs in

- IV. The 2d and 3d Sing. Subjunctive Active; as, *τυπῇ-ης-η*; * retained after Contraction by Verbs in *αυ* and *ευ*; as, *τιμ-*

* All the Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood Active derive their Terminations from those of the Present Indicative, changing the Short into

(d) (e)

$\alpha\eta\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\iota$, $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\alpha\eta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}$; $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\eta\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\eta\eta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$; consequently found in those Tenses of the Subjunctive Active of Verbs in $\mu\iota$, which have the same * Formation with that of the Contracted Form of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\iota\omega$, and $\epsilon\omega$.

V. Other contracted Terminations of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, without Distinction of Voices, where ι occurred before Contraction; as, $\beta\omicron\text{-}\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\iota$, $\beta\omicron\text{-}\alpha\omicron\iota\varsigma\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}\iota$.

VI. The 2d Sing.† of Tenses of the Indicative Mood in $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, and of the Subjunctive in $\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, *Passive* and *Middle* Voices; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\text{-}\eta$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\text{-}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota\text{-}\eta$; retained after Contraction by Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\iota\omega$; as, $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\alpha\eta\text{-}\tilde{\alpha}$, $\phi\iota\lambda\text{-}\eta\eta\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$.

VII. The 2d Sing. of Tenses in the Subjunctive *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in $\mu\iota$; as,

| Present. | | Second Aorist. | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| $\iota\sigma\tilde{\omega}$ | $-\tilde{\alpha}$ | $\sigma\tilde{\omega}$ | $-\tilde{\alpha}$ |
| $\tau\iota\theta\tilde{\omega}$ | $-\mu\alpha\iota\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$ | $\theta\tilde{\omega}$ | $-\mu\alpha\iota\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$ |
| $\delta\iota\delta\tilde{\omega}$ | $-\tilde{\varphi}$ | $\delta\tilde{\omega}$ | $-\tilde{\varphi}$ |

The Subjunctive in the three Voices corresponding with that of the contracted Form of Verbs in $\alpha\omega$, $\iota\omega$, and $\epsilon\omega$, under the Exceptions already noticed.

(d)

$\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, and $\omicron\iota$, are changed in the Temporal Augments of Verbs. See Gramm. p. 36.

(e)

CONSONANTS.

The Mutes are printed in three Columns, or vertical Lines, to exhibit the Affinity of those in the same Column, which for better Sound are often changed into each other.

their respective Long Vowels, dropping υ and subscribing ι when they occur; e. g.

Indicat. $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\text{-}\omega$, $\alpha\epsilon$, υ ; $\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\omicron\nu$; $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\epsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon\iota$.

Subjunct. $\tau\upsilon\pi\lambda\text{-}\omega$, $\eta\epsilon$, η ; $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$, $\eta\tau\omicron\nu$; $\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\eta\tau\epsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon\iota$.

* Except that Verbs in $\omicron\mu\iota$ make the Second and Third Persons Singular in $\omicron\varsigma$, φ ; which is indeed a more natural Contraction of $\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota$, $\varphi\epsilon\iota$, than $\omicron\iota\epsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, used by Verbs in $\epsilon\omega$; and that the Second Aorist varies from the Present, and consequently from the contracted Form in Verbs derived from $\alpha\omega$, by assuming η instead of α .

† See hereafter, Reference (kk.)

(e)

When two Mutes immediately succeed each other in the same Word they must be of the same Breathing, both Smooth, both Middle, or both Rough ; as, $\pi\lambda$, $\beta\delta$, $\phi\theta$; never $\pi\delta$, or $\pi\theta$, &c.

β was sometimes used for the Latin V, to express whose Sound the Greeks had no Character ; as, $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, Severus ; Αμβιβιος , Ambivius ; the first β retaining its proper sound.* But they more usually had recourse to the Diphthong $\epsilon\upsilon$; as, $\Sigma\epsilon\upsilon\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, Ουσεργιλιος . Plutarch has written $\Sigma\epsilon\beta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, and $\Sigma\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\iota\varsigma$, for Servius. υ alone was sometimes used on the same Occasion ; as, $\Sigma\upsilon\eta\rho\epsilon\varsigma$, Υοσπαριανος ; hence in different Editions of the Septuagint, we meet with $\Delta\alpha\beta\iota\delta$ and $\Delta\alpha\upsilon\iota\delta$.

The Digamma, so called from its Figure (F) resembling two Gammas, one over the other, supplied the Place of V among the Æolics for a short Time, but it was never universally adopted by the Greeks.†

The Æolics prefixed the Digamma to Words beginning with a Vowel, especially in the Case of a Rough Breathing, as they never used the aspirate : Thus, for $\alpha\iota\upsilon\omega\varsigma$, $\iota\sigma\pi\iota\rho\alpha$, they wrote $\wp\alpha\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\wp\iota\sigma\pi\iota\rho\alpha$. They inserted it sometimes in the Middle ; as, $\alpha\iota\wp\alpha\omega$, $\alpha\wp\epsilon\iota\omega$, for $\alpha\iota\omega\omega$, $\alpha\iota\epsilon\omega$. Hence are derived the Latin Words, *Vinum*, *Vespera*, *Ævum*, *Ovum*, &c. The Cretans used a ζ instead of the Digamma ; as, $\alpha\zeta\omega$, ν , $\zeta\alpha\zeta\epsilon\lambda\iota\omega$ for $\alpha\iota\omega$, $\alpha\iota\epsilon\lambda\iota\omega$. Hence, perhaps, the Error of pronouncing the β like the Latin Consonant V. See first Note, below.

T, in the Preposition $\alpha\alpha\tau\alpha$, is often changed into π and λ before ϕ and χ , and into β , γ , δ , π , λ , μ , ν , ϵ , before those Letters respectively ; as,

* It was once contended that the Proper Sound of B was that of the Latin or modern V ; to refute which Opinion one Line of Juvenal is sufficient :

Hoc discunt omnes ante Alpha et Beta puellæ.

Add to this the Proof arising from the Term Alphabet, used in almost all modern Languages ; and that St. Augustine says, *Vocem Beta eodem sono significare litteram Græcæ, & herbam Latinis*. De Doctrina Christ. l. ii. In the word Αμβιβιος , β is put for δ and θ ; for the latter plainly from Necessity, as its Correspondence with the former points out its natural Pronunciation.

† Hence the Romans took their Capital F, which they used instead of V before the Vowel U ; as, DaFus.

(c)

| | | | | | |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|---|-----------|
| for | { | καταφάλαρα | } is read | { | κακφάλαρα |
| | | καταχίυσαι | | | κακχίυσαι |
| | | κατιβάλει | | | καββάλει |
| | | κατάγουν | | | καγγούν |
| | | καταδύει | | | καδδύει |
| | | κατιπίζει | | | κακπιίζει |
| | | καταλείψω | | | καλλείψω |
| | | καταμονίω | | | καμμονίω |
| | | κατανύσκει | | | καανύσκει |
| καταβίβω | καββίβω | | | | |

N is changed into μ before the Mutes of the first Column, π , β , ϕ , and before μ and ψ ; into γ before κ , γ , χ , where it has the Sound of NG; into λ , ϵ , and sometimes σ , before those Letters respectively;

| | | | | | |
|--------------|---|---|---------------|---|--|
| into μ^* | { | $\epsilon\mu\pi\epsilon\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ | into γ | { | $\pi\epsilon\phi\alpha\gamma\kappa\epsilon\varsigma$ |
| | | $\epsilon\mu\beta\alpha\iota\omega$ | | | $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\omega$ |
| | | $\sigma\mu\phi\upsilon\eta\varsigma$ | — λ | | $\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\iota\omega$ |
| | | $\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\omega$ | — ϵ | | $\sigma\upsilon\phi\iota\epsilon\omega$ |
| | | $\sigma\mu\psi\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ | — σ | | $\sigma\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega\zeta\omega$ |

Σ has some Relation to the Mutes of the third Column, τ , δ , θ ; for most Imparissyllabics ending in σ change it in the oblique Cases into one of these Letters; as,

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| $\chi\alpha\epsilon\iota\sigma$, | $-\tau\sigma$ |
| $\delta\sigma\pi\iota\sigma$, | $-\delta\sigma$ |
| $\theta\epsilon\upsilon\iota\sigma$, | $-\theta\sigma$ |

And Verbs of the third Conjugation, which have these Letters for their Characteristics, change them in the Future into σ : as,

| Present. | Future. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\omega$ | $\acute{\alpha}\nu\sigma\omega$ |
| $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$ | $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$ |
| $\pi\lambda\upsilon\theta\omega$ | $\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$ |

It was once written like the Roman C, thus $\Phi\Lambda\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$, Flavius.

H was formerly the Mark of Aspiration among the Greeks, as it is still in Latin; this was afterward divided into two, when the first Part (F) was used to denote the Rough, and the second (γ) the Smooth Breathing. These were at Length curved so as to form the Marks in Use at present. The An-

* In $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon$, $\delta\iota\pi\tau\epsilon$; the ν continues, because in Reality they are each two distinct Words; $\pi\epsilon$ being a Conjunction expletive and enclitic.

(f) (g) (h)

cients used the Aspiration sometimes in the Middle ; as, $\pi\acute{\alpha}\iota\alpha$, like H in the Latin Word *mihi*. Indeed, that denoting the Smooth Breathing is quite unnecessary, since, where the Rough is not expressed, the Smooth is implied of Course.

(j)

PARTS OF SPEECH.

Aristotle and the elder Stoics divided Speech into four Parts, viz. *Noun, Verb, Article*, and *Conjunction* ; considering all Words as *Articles*, which being associated to Nouns served in any Manner to ascertain and determine their Signification ; such as, *he, this, that, other, any*. Others afterwards increased the Number by detaching the *Pronoun* from the *Noun*, the *Participle* and *Adverb* from the *Verb*, and the *Preposition* from the *Conjunction*. The Latin Grammarians went farther, and detached the *Interjection* from the *Adverb*, within which by the Greeks it was always included as a Species : But, that they might not exceed the Number into which the Greeks had distributed the Parts of Speech, they included the *Article* within the *Pronoun*.

But there is a manifest Distinction to be observed between the *Article* and the *Pronoun*. The *Pronoun* stands by itself, assuming the Power of a Noun, and supplying its Place ; as, *He is good. This is Virtue*. The *Article* never stands by itself, but appears at all Times associated to a Noun, serving to ascertain or define it ; as, *This Habit is Virtue*.

'*Os*, which was usually reckoned an *Article*, is always a *Pronoun Relative*, and therefore referred to that Class : But *o* is generally an *Article*, though Sometimes used as a *Pronoun Demonstrative*.

* * For a curious Disquisition on NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER, See Mr. James Harris of Salisbury's incomparable *Analysis of Universal Grammar*, entitled HERMES, Book I. C. iv. and Book II. C. iv.

(g)

See the last Paragraph above, and Reference (yy) hereafter.

DECLENSIONS.

(h)

There are strictly no more than Four Greek Declensions ; the Fourth of the Simples being the Attic Dialect of the Third, and all Contract Nouns, before Contraction, being of the Fifth

(i) (k) (l) (m)

of the Simples ; but as the contracted Terminations are so various, that, if reduced to that one Declension, they would form an Object too complicated for the Minds of Beginners to embrace at once, Grammarians have judged it expedient to separate the Parts, denominating each a distinct Declension, for the temporary Accommodation of the Learner.

(i)

λεπης is of the Common Gender according to Priscian, but in Construction is always Masculine. See Vossius.

(k)

Some Nouns in the common Form follow the Doric Dialect in the Genitive ; as, Θυμας, τῷ Θυμα, Ἰδαας, Λιονιδαας, Λυκαας, Μαστιαας, Μαρμυριαας, Σατανιαας, and the Appellatives βοήτιαας, παππιαας.

Some have υ and α ; as, Ἀρχυτιαας, Πυθαγορεαας, πατρεαλοιιαας, ματρεαλοιιαας, ἰσθιοθηραας, γυνιαδαας.

There are also some in η, which follow this Analogy by dropping σ for the genitive ; as, ὁ Δρης, τῷ Δρη, Dres ; ὁ Ποδης, τῷ Ποδη, Podes.

(l)

αἰναρετιας makes the Vocative in η. ILIAD. π. 31.—ἰπποτα, ἡφιληγετα, κητιστα, Θυιστα, &c. which occur in Homer, are not, as some Grammarians have asserted, Vocatives used instead of Nominatives, a Change never tolerated in any Language, but really Nominatives of the Æolic, or, as some say, of the Macedonian Dialect. Hence are derived the Latin Nominatives *Poeta*, *Cometa*, *Athleta*.*

Αἰνιαας and Ἀνδρενιαας, of this Declension, are poetical for Αἰνιαας, Ἀνδρειαας. See Pindar, passim. Act. Apost. Cap. ix. Athenæum Lib. vii. Dioscorid. St Matth. C. iv. Hence *Αἰνιαδαας*, in Homer, and *Æneadae* in Virgil.

(m)

The Genitives in ας of these Proper Names occur in Josephus ; and it might almost be given as a general Rule for Substantives, since the Termination in α pure is by much the most numerous of Nouns in α, did not the great Number of Participles making their Feminine in α, and having ης and η in the Genitive and Dative, turn the Scale in Favour of that adopted in the Table.

* Lingux scilicet Æolicæ Latinus Sermo est simillimus.

Quintilian. lib. 1. C. vi.

(n) (o) (p) (q)

The ancient Latins followed this Manner of making the Genitives in *as*; *as*, *terras*, *escas*, *Latonas*, for *terræ*, *escæ*, *Latonæ*. *Paterfamilias* continued always in Use.

(n)

SECOND DECLENSION.

All words in *αα*, and those in *εα*, which have a Vowel or *γ* preceding *α* are contracted into *α*. Those in *εα*, preceded by any Consonant except *γ*, and Words in *ον*, are contracted into *η*; *as*, *γισ*, *γῆ*. *ἀπλοη*, *ἀπληῆ*. Each Contraction* is formed by rejecting the Vowel preceding the Termination.

(o)

THIRD DECLENSION.

The Vocative of this Declension is found in a few Instances like the Nominative; for the common Tongue sometimes imitated the Attic Dialect; *as*, *ὦ Θεος*, whence the Latin, *Deus*, and *ὦ γῆρας*, *heus tu*.

(p)

It is observable that Nouns in *ας* and *ης* sometimes only drop *α* to make their Genitive. See (k)

(q)

FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Fourth Declension is in Reality nothing but the Attic Dialect of the Third, and made a separate Declension for the Reason which has been given for classing the Various Modes of Contraction under five Heads, and denominating them Declensions.

The Change is made from the Third by substituting *ω* in every Termination instead of the proper Vowel or Diphthong, subscribing the *ι* when it occurs, and making the Vocative like the Nominative.

Nouns in *ος*, having *α* Long in the Penultima, change it here into *ε*; *as*, *ναος*, *νεως*; but if *α* be Short, it continues; *as*, *ταος*, *ταως*; *λαγος*, *λαγως*.

The Attics often reject *ι* in the Accusative of this Declension, and almost always in the following Words; *ἄθος*, *ἄππολλως*, *ἔως*, *Κεως*, *λαγως*, and *Τυιδαρεις*: Hence, in *ἑ*

* Except *εα*, *ῆ*.

(r)

regory, τοι θεων ιλιω. Sometimes in the Nominative ; ας, το ηςα, for ἀγαθων, in Philo ; το επιπλειω, for επιπλειων, in Plurarch ; τας αλω, for τας αλως, in the Accusative Plural. 1 Samuel, xliii. 1.

(r)

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Synopsis of the Variations of the Genitive Case.

From the Vowel α, ι, υ, ω.

| om. | Gen. | Examples. |
|-----|--------|-----------------------|
| α | ατ-ος* | σωμα. |
| ι | ι-ος | σινηπι, 2d Contracts. |
| | ιτ-ος | μυλι† |
| υ | υ-ος | ἄγυ, 3d Contracts. |
| | υ ος‡ | δακρυ. |
| ω | ο-ος | φειδω, 4th Contracts. |

From the Consonants ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

| om. | Gen. | Examples. |
|-----|--------|--|
| αν | αν-ος | παιαν. |
| | αντ-ος | Participles. |
| εν | εν-ος | Neut. of Adj. in ην. |
| ην | ην-ος | Ἑλλην. |
| | εν-ος | ποιμην. |
| ιν | ιν-ος | θιν. |
| ον | ον-ος | Neut. of Adj. in ων. |
| | οντ-ος | Neut. of Part. in ων. |
| ον | ον-ος | Φορυν. |
| | οντ-ος | Neut. Part of Verbs in υμι. |
| ων | ων-ος | Πλατων. |
| | ων-ος | Χελιδων. |
| | ων-ος | Ξινοφων. |
| | ωντ-ος | Participles Present of contracted Verbs in αω. |

* γαλακτις is a Genitive borrowed from the obsolete γαλαξ. See page 122.

† μυλι is the only Substantive in ι of the 5th of the Simples. There are Neuter Adjectives in ι, but they may be said to derive their Genitive rather from the Masculine Termination in ις.

‡ γονυ and δικο sometimes take ατος; from the obsolete γανυς and ηρεα.

| Nom. | Gen. | (r) Examples. |
|--------|---------|--|
| ων ——— | ων/-ος. | { δεκων. Particip. of Pres. 1st Fut. and 2d Aorist Active. |
| ——— | ων/-ος | { Particip. 2d Fut. Act. Particip. Present of Contracts in ω and ου. |
| ων ——— | οδ-ος | Neut. of the Compounds of πω. |
| ——— | ων/-ος | Participles Neuter. |

| Nom. | Gen. | ξ. Examples. |
|---------|--------|-----------------|
| αρ ——— | αρ-ος* | ψαρ. |
| ηρ ——— | ηρ-ος | λωτηρ. |
| ——— | ερ-ος | αιρ. |
| ορ ——— | ορ-ος | ητορ. |
| υρ ——— | υρ-ος | μαρτυρ. |
| ωρ ——— | ωρ-ος† | ιλωρ. |
| ——— | ερ-ος | Νετμρ. |
| ειρ ——— | ειρ-ος | χωρ. |

| | | |
|---------|---------|--|
| ας ——— | ατ-ος | σ. γερμς. Some 5th Contracts. |
| ——— | ων/-ος‡ | ανδρειας. |
| ——— | ων-ος | μαλας, ταλας, Adjectives. |
| ——— | αδ-ος | λαμπας. |
| ——— | α-ος | λαας. |
| ις ——— | ι-ος | αληθις. 1st Contracts. |
| ευς ——— | ι-ος | βασιλευς. 3d Contracts. |
| ης ——— | ι-ος | τριηρης. 1st Contracts. |
| ——— | η/-ος | λεβης. |
| ——— | η/-ος | { Βουλης, a Senator. Thucyd. |
| ——— | ων/-ος. | { Adj. contracted from ηαις. |
| | | Ουαλης, Valens, and other names derived from the Latin. |

* Some Nouns in ας borrow their Oblique cases from obsolete Words in αι. See page 122, δαμας from the obsolete δαμας.

† ιδως and σκως borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete ιδως and σκως.

‡ This Variation is taken from obsolete Words in αι. See Clark's Homer, B. I. Verse 86.

| | | (r) |
|-------|--------|--|
| Nom. | Gen. | Examples. |
| ὅς — | οἱ-ος | οἶος. |
| — | ιδ-ος | ἰσπιδος. |
| — | ιτ-ος | χαρις. |
| — | ιβ-ος | μερις. |
| — | ισ-ος | θιμις. |
| — | ιτ-ος | Words in ις, which often end in υ. |
| ὅς — | ι-ος | τις, 1st Contracts. |
| ὅς — | υ-ος | ἰχθυς. |
| — | υδ-ος | κυλινδρος. |
| — | υθ-ος | καρδία. |
| — | υη-ος | Participles of Verbs in υμι. |
| — | υη-ος | Words in υς, which often end in υν. |
| ὅς — | ο-ος | αἰδώς,* 4th Contracts. |
| — | ωτ-ος | φως, Light, and contracted Particip.† |
| — | ωδ-ος | † φως, a Pastule. |
| — | ω-ος | πρως. |
| — | οτ-ος | Participles, |
| οἷς — | αιτ-ος | δαίς. |
| — | αιδ-ος | παίς. |
| οἷς — | αιδ-ος | κλίς. |
| — | ιη-ος | κτεις. |
| — | ιη-ος | Σιμωνις. |
| οἷς — | ο-ος | Βυς. |
| — | οδ-ος | πυς. |
| — | οη-ος | ιδως, and Participles of Verbs in μι. |
| — | οη-ος | ὄνως, and other Nouns contracted from οης. |
| — | αη-ος | ῥις. |
| λς — | λ-ος | ῥις. |
| ςς — | ι-θος | ἰλμυς. |
| ςς — | ς-τος | μυκας. Adjective. |
| | | ξ. |
| ξ { | γος | τετλι-ξ. |
| ξ { | κος | σφη-ξ.ξ. |

* There is only one more of this Form, which is ιως.

† From αως ; as, ἰσως from ἰσואως.

‡ The only Word of this Form.

§ αλωπης changes the ι into ε in the Oblique Cases.

| | | (r) | (s) |
|------|--------|-----------|-----|
| Nom. | Gen. | Examples. | |
| ξ | — ατος | ἀνα-ξ. | |
| | — χος | διν-ξ. | |
| | | ψ. | |
| ψ | — πος | δ-ψ. | |
| | — ζος | φλε-ψ. | |
| | — φος | Κινυ-ψ. | |

The following Words in *ας*, *ος*, and *υ*, take their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Terminations in *ας*, *ατος* ;

ἀλφας, ἀχνας, δελτας, ἰδας, ἱμας, ἱπας, κερκας, πτας, ὀντας, ὕδας, πυας, στας, φτας, — σκας, ὕδας, — λονυ, δρυ.

Γονυ and δρυ have also their proper variations ; as, τὰ λονος, δρυος ; τῶ γονυι, δρυι ; by Metathesis, γωνος, δωρος ; γωνι, δωρι.

The following borrow their Oblique Cases from the obsolete Words opposite ;

| | | |
|-------|--------|----------|
| γαλα | } from | γαλαξ. |
| γυνη | | γυναιξ.* |
| δαμας | | δαμας. |
| ἄρι | | ἄρι. |

G. ἄριος, Sync. ἄριος.

χας has always χαςι in this Case from the poetic Singular χαςι.

(s)

FIRST DECLENSION of Contracts.

In this Declension the Masculine Nouns are Proper Names of Men ; the Feminine end in *ης* ; the Common are Adjectives only. Neuters in *ς* come from Adjectives in *ης* ; those in *ος* are all Substantives.

Nouns in *ης* Pure are contracted in the Accusative into *α* by the Attics ; as, *εὐφυνια*, *εὐφυνᾶ* ; which Form is most in Use.

Proper Names of this Declension, and the Compounds of *ἔτας*, a Year, are declined sometimes after the First of the Simples, at least in certain Cases ; e. g. τῶν, Ἀριστοφάνη, Νικατοίη, Δημοσθενί, ὁ Σωκράτης, τῶς Ἐπιστάς, &c. are read.

Neuters in *ος* sometimes contract *α* into *ει* ; as, σκελος, Dual σκελει, σκελιῖ. Nouns in *ιος*, as *χριος*, *κλειος*, contract *αι* in the Neuter Plural into *α*. Of words compounded of *κλειος* Proper Names only have the double Contraction. Appellatives com-

* This Word makes *γυναί* in the Vocative Case by Apocope. From the Vocative of *ἀνὰξ*, ξ is also frequently cut off.

(t) (u) (v)

pounded of the same Word are declined according to the general Example ; as, ἐκλήτης, ἀκλήτης. The First of the two Contractions, might perhaps with more propriety be called a Syncope than a Contraction, were not the Neuter Termination Plural in α rendered Long by it.

(t)

SECOND DECLENSION of Contracts.

This Declension is properly *Ionic*, as appears from *Herodotus*, who wrote in that Dialect. It has also in common with the First and Third the Variation in *εος*, which has been erroneously called the Ionic Termination in the Tables of Dialects usually appropriated to this Declension ; its Variations ought, therefore, to be arranged thus :

| | Common. | Singular. Attic. | Ionic. |
|----------|---------|---------------------|---------|
| G. | εος | εως | εος |
| D. | ει | — | ει-ι |
| A. | ιν | — | — |
| V. | ι | — | — |
| | | Dual. | |
| N. A. V. | ει | — | ει |
| G. D. | εοιν | εων | εοιν |
| | | Plural. | |
| N. | εες-εις | — | εες-εις |
| G. | ων | — | ων |
| D. | οι | — | οι |
| A. | εας-εις | — | εας-εις |
| V. | εες-εις | — | εες-εις |

(u)

THIRD DECLENSION of Contracts.

The Attic Genitive in *εως* is most in Use in this Declension, particularly from Masculines in *εος*. *εως* Pure is contracted in the Genitive into *ς* ; as, *χορευς*, *χορῆς*, and in the Accusative into *α* ; as, *χορευα*, *χορᾶ*.

(v)

FOURTH DECLENSION of Contracts.

Κληεις is sometimes found in the Plural of *κληεις* of this Declension, instead of *κληοι*.

(w) (x) (y)

There are only two Nouns in *w* of this Form, viz. *αἰδω*, and *ἡσ*, which scarcely occur in the Dual and Plural. *ιω* is more frequent in Prose than *ῖω*. Nouns in *w* are mostly the Names of Women.

(w)

ADJECTIVES.

Most Compound Adjectives Derivative (and by the Attics all Adjectives) in *w* are declined with two Terminations after this Example. There are a few of this Form which sometimes take a distinct Feminine; as, *ταρην*,—*ων* ; *θηλω*,—*ων* ; *ἀθλων*,—*ων* ; *αἰωνιος*,—*ων*.

(x)

Many have only two Genders; as,

| | | |
|--------|-------|-------------|
| ὁ, ἡ | Gen. | |
| ἄπατωρ | } οὐκ | Fatherless. |
| ἄμητωρ | | Motherless. |
| νησις | ιω | Fasting. |

Some have only one Gender; as,

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| ὁ ἱργατ-ης, ὁ | } laborious, or servile. | |
| ἡ ἱργατ-ις, ιδε, &c. | | |

These are commonly taken for Substantives; but they may be joined to Substantives like other Adjectives. Of the same Kind are all Patronymics; as,

| | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|
| ὁ Νεστωριδ-ης, ω | The Son | } of Nestor. |
| ἡ Νεστωριδ-ις, ιδε | The Daughter | |

(y)

NUMERALS.

From Ten to Twenty the least Number may be placed first or last; thus, *δωδεκα*, or *δεκα δυο*; *δεκα τρεις*, or *τρια και δεκα*. From Twenty to Thirty always last; as, *εικοσι τρις*, *εικοσι εν*, *εικοσι δυο*, &c. From Thirty upwards the Conjunction is commonly inserted between; as, *τριακοντα και εν*, or in one Word, *τριακοντακαιεν*, *ικατον και εν*, &c.

All Numerals denoting Hundreds, Thousands, Tens of Thousands, &c. are declinable.

Numerals of Abstraction are Feminine; *ἡ μονα*, Unity, or consisting of One; *ἡ δυα*, consisting of Two; *ἡ τρια*, consisting of Three, &c.

(y)

Numerals ending in *αα-ῶς*, denote Simplicity or Multiplicity in itself; as, *ἀπλῶς-ῶς*, Simple; *διπλῶς-ῶς*, Double; *τριπλῶς-ῶς*, Triple, &c.

In *ασις* denote Proportion; as, *διπλασις*, Double; *τριπλασις*, Triple, &c.

In *αις* express periodical Days; as, *τριταιαις*, every third Day; *τεταρταιαις*, every fourth Day.

The Greeks express the *Unit* Class of Numbers by the Eight First Letters of the Alphabet, with the Addition of the Character *ς*, called *ἰσημις* *Faw*, or by either Name separately; the Class of *Tens* is expressed by the Eight succeeding Letters, and the Character *ζ*, called *καππα*; that of the *Hundreds* by the Eight remaining Letters and the Character *Ϟ*, called *σαινι*, because formed of an inverted Sigma with a *π* in the Middle.

| Units. | | Tens. | | Hundreds. | |
|--------|--|-------|--|-----------|--|
| α' 1 | | ι' 10 | | ϛ' 100 | |
| β' 2 | | κ' 20 | | ϝ' 200 | |
| γ' 3 | | λ' 30 | | Ϟ' 300 | |
| δ' 4 | | μ' 40 | | ϟ' 400 | |
| ε' 5 | | ν' 50 | | Ϡ' 500 | |
| ς' 6 | | ξ' 60 | | ϡ' 600 | |
| ζ' 7 | | ο' 70 | | ϣ' 700 | |
| η' 8 | | π' 80 | | Ϥ' 800 | |
| θ' 9 | | Ϟ' 90 | | ϥ' 900 | |

The stroke which is placed over these Letters, if removed beneath any one of them, multiplies that Number by a Thousand; as, *α'* 1000; *ι'* 10,000; *ϛ'* 100,000. The Combination of these Numbers has no difficulty; e. g.

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| ιζ' 11 | αζ' 1001 |
| κς' 22 | ηθ' 8004 |
| ςκ' 120 | δφπ' 4580 |
| ωθ' 809 | κτδ' 20,370 |

The following Capitals, from having been Initials of Six numeral Denominations, are frequently used to express those Numbers:

(z) (aa) (bb) (cc)

† the Initial of ΙΑ*

stands for One

Π

ΠΕΝΤΕ

Five

Δ

ΔΕΚΑ

Ten

Η

ΗΕΚΑΤΟΝ

a Hundred

Χ

ΧΙΛΙΑ

a Thousand




Μ

ΜΥΡΙΑ

Ten Thousand.

To form other Numbers these Letters may all, except Π, be multiplied Four Times ; as,

| | | | | | |
|------|----|------|-----|------|--------|
| Π | 2 | ΔΔ | 20 | ΗΗ | 200 |
| ΙΙΙ | 3 | ΔΔΔ | 30 | ΗΗΗ | 300 |
| ΙΙΙΙ | 4 | ΔΔΔΔ | 40 | ΗΗΗΗ | 400 |
| ΔΔΠ | 22 | ΗΠ | 105 | ΜΜΜΜ | 40,000 |

These letters when inclosed within a Π are multiplied by Five ; as,  25,  50,  60.

(z)

VERBS.

The Present, Futures, and Perfect of the Indicative,† and all Tenses of the Subjunctive Mood, in all the Voices, have the Third Person Plural ending in *ει* or *ται*, and the Second and Third Dual alike.

The remaining Tenses of the Indicative, and all of the Optative Mood, form the latter in *ον* and *ων*.

(aa)

Tenses, whose First Person Plural ends in *μιν*, viz. all Tenses of the Active, the Aorists of the Passive, and the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Middle Voices, have no First Person Dual.

(bb)

ἀγασσα, βεβασσα, ἔβασσα, μασσα, λυσσα, πασσα, πλάσσα, πρᾶσσα, πτίσσα.

(cc)

αἰάζω, ἀεζοτάζω, ἀλαλεζω, ἀλαπαζω, ἀτυζω, γρυζω, δαίζω, ἐλαμίζω, ἐπαρίζω, ἐπιμυζω, θρυλλίζω, κλαζω, κρᾶζω, κρίζω, κρᾶζω, λαπαζω, λυζω, μασίζω, μεμεμρίζω, ἰνταζω, οἰμαζω, ὀλοαζω, πηλημιζω, ρίζω, σαζω, σινταζω, σπρίζω, τίζω, τυφολίζω, τραζω.

* Used for *μιν*.

† To these is added the Paulo-post-Future in the Passive Voice.

(dd) (ee) (ff) (gg) (hh) (ii) (kk)

(dd)

κλαζω, πλαζω, &c.

(ee)

ἀεπαζω, βαζω, βασταζω, βακολιαζω, βριζω, διαζω, ἐγγυαλιζω, θεριζω, μαζω, παιζω, πακιζω, φατιζω.

(ff)

φαω, φραω, φραω, θλαω, κλαω, μαω, μαιμαω, ναω, παω, ὀπαω, φθαω, φλαω.

Also Verbs from which others in *ωνυω* and *ωνοω* are formed; as, *πιτωω*, whence *πιταωνυω*; *δρωω*, whence *διδρωωνοω*.

The following have *α* and *η*.

ἐγορασμαι, ἐραμαι, ἄλωω, ἄισω, ἄφω, ἰλω, πτω, πρῆμαω, μῆμαω, μετῆμαμαι, πύλω, πύτω, πύρω, πύρωμαι,

(gg)

αἰδω, αἰσχω, ἄλω, ἀγκω, ἰμω, ἰω, ζω, κω, γινω, ξω, ὀλω, τῶλω, τρω.

To these are added Verbs, from which are formed others in *ωνυω*, and *ωνοω*; as, *ἀμφιω*, *ἀμφιωνυω*; *ἄρισω*, *ἄριστοω*.

(hh)

αἰδομαι, αἶνω, ἀκιομαι, ἀχθεομαι, βδω, γαμω, * δω, † ζζω, καλω, ‡ κωδω, κορω, κοτω, μαχομαι, ὀζω, ποθω, ποτω, § σρω, φορω.

(ii)

Barytons are often made Contract Verbs. Thus from the Future in *μῶ* was formed a new Themè in *ω*; as, from *τιμῶ*, *τιμω*, whence the Perfect *τεταμωκα*; and so of the rest in *μῶ*.

(kk)

Among the ancient Greeks the Termination of this Person was in *ωσι* in the Indicative, and *ωσι* in the Subjunctive; from both which the *Ionic* Dialect cast out *σ*, and the *Attics* contract-

* γαμω, when it signifies to marry, forms *νω*; when to give in marriage, *ωω*.

† δω makes *δωω* in the Future, and *δεδωκα* in the Perfect.

‡ καλω makes *νω* in the Future, and *κηκα* in the Perfect.

§ ποτω, when it relates to the Mind, makes *ωω*; when to the Body, *ωωω*.

(ll) (mm).

Passive and Middle.

| | | | | |
|----------|------------|---|---------|----------------------|
| Imperat. | { | Present and Imperfect. $\tau\omega\pi\iota$ - | { | anc. Ancient. |
| | | | | ae. Ionic. |
| { | 2d Aorist. | { | Middle. | u. Attic and Common. |
| | | | | |
| { | 2d Aorist. | { | Middle. | anc. Ancient. |
| | | | | ae. Ionic. |
| { | 2d Aorist. | { | Middle. | u. Attic and Common. |
| | | | | |

Verbs in μ here also retain the ancient mode of forming the 2d Person ; as,

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|------------|------------|---------------------|---------|---------|
| Imperat. | { | Imperfect. | { | Passive and Middle. | { | Middle. |
| | | | | | | |
| { | Imperfect. | { | 2d Aorist. | { | Middle. | { |
| | | | | | | |
| { | Pres. and Imp. | { | 2d Aorist. | { | Middle. | { |
| | | | | | | |

But they sometimes conform to the Barytons in adopting the Attic Contraction ; as, $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\iota\tau\iota\theta\omega$, $\iota\delta\iota\delta\omega$.— $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\iota\theta\omega$, $\iota\delta\omega$.— $\iota\sigma\omega$, $\iota\theta\omega$, $\iota\delta\omega$.— $\tau\omega$, $\theta\omega$, $\delta\omega$.—See Gramm. p. 66, 67, 68. Notes.

By the same Analogy is the 2d Person Singular of the 1st Aorist Middle formed ; as,

| | | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| $\iota\tau\iota\psi$ - $\alpha\mu\eta\iota$ | { | anc. Ancient. |
| | | ae. Ionic. |
| | | u. Attic and Common. |

(mm)

Analysis of the 2d and 3d Persons of the PERFECT
PASSIVE in all the Conjugations.

They are formed by changing $\mu\alpha\iota$ into $\sigma\alpha\iota$ and $\tau\alpha\iota$; the 1st and 2d Conjugations taking a double Consonant to express σ and the preceding Letter,* and the 3d dropping the σ of the First Person ; as,

* See Double Letters, p. 2.

(nn) (oo) (pp) (qq) (rr)

| | | | |
|------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| I. | τιτυπ-μαι,* | τιτυπ-σαι, | τιτυπ-ται. |
| | | τιτυψαι. | |
| II. | ἀγυγ-μαι, | ἀγυγ-σαι, | ἀγυγ-ται. |
| | | ἀγυξαι, | ἀγυκ-ται.* |
| III. | τίτλισ-μαι, | τίτλισ-σαι, | τίτλισ-ται. |
| IV. | { ἰψαλ-μαι, | ἰψαλ-σαι, | ἰψαλ-ται. |
| | { πιφαγ-μαι,* | πιφαγ-σαι, | πιφαγ-ται. |

(nn)

The π is changed into φ because it precedes an Aspirate.

(oo)

When the Third Person Singular of the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive ends in ται and το Pure, the Third Person Plural is formed by inserting ν; as, λελυται, λελυνται; ἐλελυτο, ἐλελυντο.

(pp)

The Penultima of the Perfect Indicative of such Verbs undergoes the following change in the Optative :

| | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|-----------|
| α | into αι ; as, | ἐκταμαι, | ἐκταιμην. |
| η | — η | ἐρῃμαι, | ἐρῃμην. |
| ι | } short | — ι | κικρίμαι, |
| υ | | — υ | κικρίμην. |
| | } long | λελύμαι, | λελύμην. |
| | | λελύμαι, | λελύμην. |

Gaza and Vossius will have the υ changed into υι; as, λελυμην, λελυις, λελυις; but Authorities are against them. This Form is chiefly used by Verbs which are contracted in the Present; others, whether their Termination be pure or impure, more frequently use the Circumlöcution.

(qq)

All the Vowels are changed into ο in the first Person of the Perfect Subjunctive. See Reference (pp.)

(rr)

Except the following, which form the Perfect Passive in σμαι: ἀκνω, γινω, θρενω, κελνω, πτω, κρυω, ληθω, πτω, πτω, πτω, ρω, στω, χρω.

* If there were no other Authority, the Analogy of the 2d and 3d Persons points out τιτυπμαι as the true Resolution of τιτυμαι. π is changed into μ in this, γ into κ in ἀγυκται, and ρ into μ in πιφαμμαι, for the more harmonious Sound.

(ss) (u) (uu) (vv)

(ss)

ἔροω, δειώ, δυνώ, θυνώ, ἰδρυνώ, λυνώ, ὀνέω, πταώ. διδισμμαι from δειώ must have been sometimes used, whence δισμμαι.

δρῶω, κοιμῶω, θειομμαι, ἰαμμαι, ἔραω, πειραώ, φεραώ, and other Verbs of this Sort, making the Perfect Passive in μμαι, are regular; because those Verbs which have αω preceded by ε or a Vowel make the Penultima Long in the Future and Perfect Active.*

The following have μαι and σμαι.

κλείω, κολύω, πᾶω, ἰλαώ, ζέω, κείω, χροώ.

ἀμφίω, and περιώω have σμαι and σμαι.

(u)

Many Verbs in α Pure, those especially which have αω, ου, or ε, preceding α; also Polysyllables in οω, ζω, and σσω, with many others, want this Tense; but ἔρυσσω makes ἔρυνγα and ἔρμεργα.

(uu)

In Dissyllable Verbs beginning with ε, the Change of the Penultima, according to the third Observation, supersedes the Augment; as,

P. M.

| | | | |
|------|------|-------|--------|
| ἔλπω | ἔλπα | } not | { ἤλπα |
| ἔργω | ἔργα | | |

(vv)

Dissyllables in αω, from which the Attics had excluded ε, are not contracted; as,

κλαώ, καώ, from κλαίω, καίω.

Dissyllables in ωω are seldom contracted in the *First Person Singular*, or the *First and Third Plural*, of the Indicative; or in the Optative and Subjunctive Mood and Participle: as,

πλεώ, πλομέν, πλεωσι—πλεοις, &c. πλεης, &c.

πλεων.

In the Imperative and Infinitive they are contracted, but not always: χῆσι and χῶν occur in Herodotus, and ἀνάδῃμενι in Thucydides.

* Clarke's Homer.

(υυ) (ωω)

Verbs redundant in their Characteristic.

α or ε.

γῆρασ, λαφασ, ξυρασ, συλασ, αἰουασ.
 γῆρεω, λαφωω, ξυρεω, συλωω, αἰουωω.

ε or ο.

δηλειω, σαθμεω, πολεμεω.
 δηλωω, σαθμεω, πολεμεω.

α or ο.

βιαω, βιαω, &c.

α or ε or ο.

κτυζω - ωω - οω, &c.

Baryton or Circumflex.

| | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|-------|
| αἰδ-ομαι | or -ομαι | ἰλκ-ω | or -ω |
| βοσπ-ω | -ω | ἐπιμιλ-ομαι | -ομαι |
| γῆθ-ω | -ω | κυλιγθ-ω | -ω |
| γρυφ-ω | -ω | κυ-ω | -ω |
| διδωσκ-ω | -ω | ξυρ-ομαι | -ομαι |
| δοκ-ω | -ω | ριπτ-ω | -ω |
| εἰδ-ω | -ω | τρυχ-ω | -ω |
| εἰλ-ω | -ω | | |

(ωω)

Verbs in μι.

The Long Vowel of the Penultima in these Verbs is changed into the Short one of their respective Primitives in the Dual and Plural of the Present and Imperfect Tenses ; but is retained throughout in the Second Aorist, except in *τιθημι*, *ιημι*, and *διδωμι*.

Among the Poets and Æolics a great Number of Contract Verbs have the Terminations of Verbs in μι, but without a Reduplication ; as, from

| | | |
|-------------------|----------|------------------|
| γῆλαω, | γῆλημι ; | αἶνω, — αἶνημι ; |
| νικαω, — νικημι ; | | νοσω, — νοσημι ; |
| ἰραω, — ἰρημι ; | | ὄνω, — ὄνημι ; |
| κταω, — κτημι ; | | φίλω, — φίλημι. |

Barytons sometimes become Verbs in μι ; as, from *βριθω*, *ἰχω*, *φριω*, we meet with *βριθημι*, *ἰχημι*, *φριχημι* ; though the *υ* of the Penultima discovers that they are properly derived from *βριθω*, *ἰχω*, *φριχω*, obsolete, it being usual for Barytons to be changed

(xx) (yy)

into Contract Verbs. The Poets for a Reduplication sometimes repeat the two initial Letters ; as, from *ἄλωω*, *ἄλωλῃμι* ; *ἄχιω*, *ἄκαχῃμι*.

To the common Reduplication they sometimes add a *μ* ; as, from *πλάω*, *πιμπλήμι* ; *πρᾶω*, *πιμπρῃμι*.

They sometimes make the Reduplication in the Middle ; as, from *ὄνιω*, *ὄνιτῃμι*.

The Ionic and Bœotic Dialect make the Reduplication by *ι* ; as, *ἴσῃμι*, *κεκλυῃμι*, *νιότημι*, *τεθνήμι*, *τετελήμι*, *τετλήμι*.

(xx)

In the Second Aorist of Verbs in *μι* the Third Person Plural is often Syncopated ; as, for

ἴβησαν, *ἴθισαν*, *ἴδωσαν*, *ἴδρασσαν*, *ἴκτασαν*, *ἴσῃσαν*,
ἴβαν, sometimes *βαν* ; *ἴβιν* ; *ἴδον* ; *ἴδραν* ; *ἴκταν* ; *ἴσαν*.

(yy)

SYNTAX.

For prefixing or omitting the Article no certain Rule can be laid down, Authors using or dispensing with it at Discretion, as they think the Harmony of the Period, or the Metre of the Verse, is best consulted. Its most general Use is to give Words Precision ; *Ἀγαθόν* is *Good*, i. e. any Good ; *τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ*, the chief *Good*, i. e. of which Philosophers treat.

It is omitted most commonly before Interrogatives,* Indefinites, Universals ; as, *πᾶς*, *μηδεις*, &c. Cardinal Numbers,* Proper Names, (especially in epistolary Addresses,* as, *Ἰσοκράτης*, *Ἀλεξάνδρῳ*, *Χαίρειν*.) Appellatives in the Titles of Books,* as, *περὶ νόμων*, Pronouns Primitive, and the Compounds *ἐμμεν*, &c.

It is used always before *δυνα* ; as, *ὁ δυνατὸς τῷ δυνάμει* *ἐισηγγεῖλε*, DEMOSTH. and the Genitive after Partitives ; as, *εἰς τῶν στρατιωτῶν* ; frequently before that which is the latter of two Substantives of different Persons or Things ; as, *ὁ υἱὸς τῆς ἀπωλειᾶς* ; before the latter of two Substantives in Apposition ; as, *Ματθαῖος ὁ τιλῶνης* ; most commonly before both ; as, *οἱ ἀνθρώποι οἱ ποιμένες* ; before an Adjective set after, or standing alone without its Substantive ; as, *τῷ πνεύματι τῷ ἀκαθάρτῳ εἰς τὰ ἴδια*. If the Adjective following or set after the Substan-

* Yet *ποῖος*, Cardinal Numbers referring to what went before, and Appellatives in epistolary Addresses, have the Article ; as, *τὰ ποιεῖς ταυτὰ λεγόμενα*. PLATO. *ὁ εἰς φαρισαῖος*, the one a Pharisee. ΔΗΜΟΣΘΕΝΗΣ *τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῷ δήμῳ χάριεν*. And so have sometimes Appellatives in the Inscription of Books ; as, *περὶ τοῦ ὄντος*, of *Being* ; *περὶ τοῦ ψεύδους*, of *Falsehood*. PLATO.

(37)

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| τοὺς δ' ἐξ ὑποδραῖ ἰδὼν.—IL. α. 148. | } | —for τῶν. |
| <i>Him sternly viewing.</i> | | |
| τοῖς* μὲν δαίμονις εἰσι.—HEROD. | | |
| <i>Those are Demons.</i> | | |
| περὶ τέχων τῶν.—PLATO. | } | —ἐκείνων. |
| <i>Concerning those Arts.</i> | | |

ἰ Interrogative.

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| τί χάριν δὴ ταῦτα λεγῶ.—DEMOSTH. | } | —τινός. |
| <i>But for the Sake of what (i. e. for what Purpose) do I say this?</i> | | |

ἰ Indefinite.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------|
| εἰ δὲ τις δοκεῖ ταῦτα.—DEMOSTH. | } | —τινί. |
| <i>If any one is of this Opinion.</i> | | |

The Relative *ὅς* also, no less frequently than the Article, is used in all these Instances.

ὅς for the other Relative.

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| ᾧ δ' ὅς. <i>He said</i> —PLATO. | } | —αὐτός. |
| καὶ ὅς. <i>Then he (Sub. replied or continued.)</i> | | |

ὅς Demonstrative.

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| ὅς μὲν πεινῶ, ὅς δὲ μεθύει.—I. COR. xi. | } | { ὅτις † & ἐκεῖνος. |
| <i>One is hungry, and another is drunken.</i> | | |
| οἱ μὲν ἰδύσαν, οἱ δὲ ἀποκτείναν.—MATT. | } | { τούτων & ἐκείνων. |
| <i>They beat one, and killed another.</i> | | |

ὅς Interrogative.

| | |
|--|---------|
| ὅς χάριν; <i>For the Sake of what?</i> | —τινός. |
|--|---------|

ὅς Indefinite.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---------|
| ὅς ἐστὶ δηλοῖ.—THUCYD. | } | —τις. |
| <i>He discovers who he is.</i> | | |
| ὅς μὲν, τινες δὲ.—DEMOSTH. | } | —τινός. |
| <i>Some, others.</i> | | |

The ancient Article was *τος*, which by dropping *τ* was changed into *ὁς*, and by cutting off the final Letter became *ὁ*. In the

* Doric for *οἱ*, Nominat. of the Article.

† This indeed may be called an indefinite Sense, the Demonstrative Pronouns here serving to express the Indefinites *τις* and *τινα*, or *ἄλλος* and *ἄλλος*; as, *τις μὲν, τις δὲ*; *ὁ ἄλλος μὲν, ἄλλος δὲ*.—*τις μὲν, τις δὲ*; *ὁ ἄλλος μὲν, ἄλλος δὲ*.

(22) (α)

old Doric Dialect the Use of the τ was still continued. *Vide Homer, passim.* This $\tau\omicron\varsigma$ seems to have been used indiscriminately for the *Article* and the *Relative Pronoun*. The appropriating of the Gender and Cases with τ prefixed, to the Article, and of those with τ rejected, to the Pronoun, seems to have been the Contrivance of a later Age, when the Invention of Accents also supplied the Means of distinguishing the Nominative, $\eta, \epsilon\acute{\iota}, \alpha\acute{\iota}$, of the Pronoun from $\eta, \epsilon\acute{\iota}, \alpha\acute{\iota}$, of the Article; but notwithstanding this Distinction, the old Analogy continued to prevail; and thus the Article $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ and Relative $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$ are used for each other reciprocally in the best Greek Writers.

In the Compounds of the Relative $\gamma\epsilon$ have $\omicron\pi\alpha\rho$, $\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma$, for $\omicron\sigma\pi\alpha\rho$, $\omicron\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$; as, $\omicron\sigma\pi\alpha\rho\ \sigma\iota\omicron\ \pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\omicron\iota\ \alpha\mu\iota\iota\omega\iota$. IL. η. 114. $\omicron\tau\iota\varsigma\ \kappa\acute{\iota}\ \epsilon\pi\iota\ \alpha\epsilon\rho\omicron\iota\ \omicron\mu\omicron\sigma\sigma\eta$. IL. τ. This \omicron sometimes is undeclined; as, $\omicron\tau\iota\omega$ for $\omicron\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$; $\omicron\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$ for $\omicron\sigma\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$; $\omicron\tau\iota\omega$ for $\alpha\tau\iota\omega$; all which occur in Homer.

As the ancient $\tau\omicron\varsigma$ was used for $\tau\iota\varsigma$ *, the same in Composition with this Aptot \omicron is used for $\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ in every Case; as, $\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\tau\alpha$, $\omicron\tau\eta$, &c. for $\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\omicron\tau\iota\omega$, &c.

(22)

Particular Verbs governing a Genitive.

$\alpha\lambda\theta\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\rho\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\rho\omicron\zeta\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\sigma\pi\lambda\alpha\chi\eta\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\chi\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\upsilon\pi\omicron\lambda\mu\pi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\pi\omega\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

(α)

$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\pi\epsilon\lambda\pi\iota\omega$, $\alpha\pi\omicron\gamma\iota\omega\tau\kappa\omega$, $\alpha\pi\omicron\psi\eta\phi\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\phi\iota\mu\iota$, $\epsilon\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\epsilon\zeta\alpha\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\epsilon\zeta\iota\kappa\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\iota\omega$, $\zeta\eta\lambda\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\epsilon\chi\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\omicron\mu\omega$, $\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\omega$, $\mu\epsilon\theta\iota\mu\iota$, $\kappa\upsilon\omega$, with its Compounds, $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\upsilon\pi\omicron\gamma\omicron\omega$, $\epsilon\upsilon\omega$.

The following have a Genitive and sometimes a Dative :

$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\upsilon\omega\tau\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, $\delta\iota\alpha\pi\rho\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\omega$, $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The following have a Dative oftener than a Genitive :

$\alpha\upsilon\tau\omega$, $\iota\psi\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\pi\alpha\kappa\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\theta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\eta\mu\alpha\iota\omega$ $\upsilon\pi\alpha\kappa\omega$, $\phi\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

The following have a Genitive oftener than an Accusative :

$\gamma\lambda\iota\chi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\iota\alpha\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\delta\iota\psi\alpha\omega$, $\epsilon\upsilon\lambda\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\lambda\lambda\upsilon\pi\omega$, † $\epsilon\pi\iota\delta\iota\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\theta\omega\mu\omega$, $\iota\phi\iota\mu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\mu\iota\omega$, $\omicron\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\pi\lambda\epsilon\iota\omega\kappa\tau\iota\omega$, $\upsilon\pi\epsilon\phi\epsilon\rho\omega$, $\chi\epsilon\eta\zeta\omega$.

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Genitive :

$\alpha\zeta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau\iota\omega$, $\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\kappa\omega$, $\alpha\lambda\upsilon\sigma\kappa\alpha\zeta\omega$, $\alpha\mu\upsilon\gamma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\iota\alpha\lambda\epsilon\mu\pi\omega$, $\iota\theta\upsilon\mu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\iota\pi\iota\tau\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\omega$, $\iota\pi\iota\tau\epsilon\chi\omicron\mu\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\pi\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon\chi\omega$, $\xi\alpha\iota\omega$, $\omicron\pi\tau\omega$, $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\tau\omega$, $\chi\alpha\lambda\alpha\omega$.

* See \omicron Indefinite and $\omicron\epsilon\iota$ Indefinite.

† $\text{A}\lambda\epsilon\omicron\ \lambda\upsilon\pi\omega$ sometimes.

(β) (γ) (δ)

(β)

ἀντίαζω, ἀντίαω, ἀπολείπω,* ἀτακτώ, ἀρκνύομαι, ἀκνύω,† βεσπάζω, ἐπιβάλλομαι, κινδυνεύω, μαίνομαι, ἐπιμαίνομαι, μετιχώ, πρίδαω, συγγινώσκω,‡ ὑπεβάλλω.

(γ)

ἀφρονέω, ἀνδίζομαι, ἀντιχώ, ἀντιζώ, δοκώ, δολώ, ἐγχεύω, ἐπιχώ, ἐπιπολάζω, προσιχώ, πτωώ.

(δ)

ἀδύμω, ἀπορώ, γονυπετώ, ἐνοχλέω, παρενοχλέω, ἐμποδίζω, κλιπώ, λυμάλνομαι, προσκυνώ, ὑπερτάνω, ὑποπτήσσω, ὠφελώ.

The following have a Dative oftener than an Accusative :

ἀγαθύνω, ἀδυνατώ, ἀμείσβηται. δυσχεραίνω, ἐπίβουλεύω, ἐπιλείπω, ἐπιπλητίζω, ἐπιτιμάω, ἐπαγγαλίζω, θαμιζώ, κιδάω, κιδάω, πιδάω, ἐπιπιδάω, πολέμω, καταπολέμω, συγχωρέω, εὐδύμαι, ψευδομαι.

The following have an Accusative oftener than a Dative :

αἰνέω, ἰταίνω, παλαιέω, ἀλιτεύομαι, ἀνακρίνω, ἀρκεύομαι, ἐκθίω, θάψω, ἱλασκόμαι, κελύω, κρύω, λοχάω, περιμένω, ὑπομένω.

ADVERBS.

The Articles, Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, and Participles, are used adverbially.

Substantives in the Nominative ; as, ἡμεῖς. HERODOT. μεγάλους. HERODOT.

Adjectives in the Nominative ; as, ἰσθός, ἰσθός.

Substantives, Adjectives, and Pronouns, in the Genitive ; as, ἐπιπολής, ὁλγυ. αὐτῶ.

The Article, Substantives, and Adjectives, in the Dative ; as, τῇ δημοσίᾳ, ἰδίᾳ. ταύτῃ. συνίλασσι.

Substantives and Adjectives in the Accusative, often with the Article ; as, δριαν, ταχύ, δεινῶ, τῇ ταχίστῃ. There is ever an Ellipsis of some Word in these Instances ; as, κατὰ ταχύ, Sub. πρῶτον.—βλέπειν δεινῶ, Sub. βλεμμάτων.—ἐν δημοσίᾳ, Sub. χρείᾳ.—τῇ ταχίστῃ, Sub. κατὰ ἴδον ; as, κατὰ τῇ ταχίστῃ ἴδον, quam celerrime.

* An Accusative or Dative of the Person, and a Genitive or Dative of the Thing.

† Besides a Genitive, it has among the Poets a Dative and Accusative of the Person ; αλλῶ a Dative only of the Person.

‡ Three Cases of the Thing.

(δ)

Imperative of Verbs; as, ἀγε, ἀγείτε, φερε, εἰα, ἰα, ἀμειλι, ἰθι, &c.

Derivative Adverbs from all the Parts of Speech are too numerous to be specified. Those in δον, ως, ἴσι, ξης, δην, τρις, are derived as follows: In

δον, from the Nominative; as, from ἀγελῃ. ἀγελῃδον.

ως, from the Genitive; as, from βαζων, βαζως; πρεποντας, πρεποντας.

ἴσι, } as, { Σκυθίσι, from Σκυθίζω.
ξης, } { ἰξῆς, from ἰχομαι.
δην, } { ἀρπαγδην, from ἀρπαζω.

αἰς from Numerals above τρις; as, πνταῖς, from πντι.

Certain Adverbs of Place answering to the Adverbs *where*, *whence*, *whither*, are chiefly derived from Nouns.

Those answering *where*, and signifying in a Place, end in αἰ, ει, ει.* ου, σι, θι, ω, and a few in χη.

Those answering *whence* in θιν.†

Those answering *whither* in δε, ζε, σι.

| Primitives. Where. | Whence. | Whither. |
|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ἡμας, χαμαί, | ἡμαθεν, χαμαί. | ἡμαζε. |
| ἐκας, ἐκ, | ἐκθεν, ἐκ. | ἐκας. |
| οἶκος, οἶκος, | οἶκοθεν, οἶκος. | οἶκαδε. |
| ἴμος, ἴμος, | ἴμοθεν, ἴμος. | ἴμοσι. |
| Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθῆναι, | Ἀθῆναιθεν, Ἀθῆναζε. | Ἀθῆναζε. |
| Ὀλυμπία, Ὀλυμπίασι, | Ὀλυμπίαθεν, Ὀλυμπιάδε. | Ὀλυμπιάδε. |
| Ὀὐρανός, Ὀὐρανόθι, | Ὀὐρανόθεν, Ὀὐρανόθι. | { Ὀὐρανόθι. |
| ἀνω, ἀνω, | ἀνωθεν, ἀνω. | { Ὀὐρανόθι. |
| πᾶς, πᾶσι, πανταχῇ, | πανταχοθεν, πανταχοσι. | πανταχοσι. |
| On the Ground. | From the Ground. | To the Ground. |
| There. | Thence. | Thither. |
| At Home. | From Home. | Home or towards Home. |
| In the same Place. | From the same Place. | To the same Place. |
| At Athens. | From Athens. | To Athens. |
| At Olympias. | From Olympias. | To Olympias. |
| In Heaven. | From Heaven. | To Heaven. |
| Above. | From Above. | Upwards. |
| Every where. | From every Side. | To every Side. |

So ὅθι or οἶ, where; ὅθεν, whence.

* From ὅθι by Syncope and Synæresis; as, οἶκος, from οἶκοθι.

† ἰσθεν, ἰσθεν, ἰγγθεν, ἰμπερθεν, ἰμπερθεν, and ὁρισθεν, signifying in a Place.

‡ By Metathesis for Ἀθῆναδε.

§ Adverbs derived from Prepositions have only one Termination for *in loco*, and *ad locum*, i. e. to answer, where and whither; thus αὐτο

(४)

1e Adverbs have such an Affinity, that beginning with a they are INDEFINITES, with *æ* INTERROGATIVES, with *æ* DITIVES.

| Indefinite. | Interrogative. | Redditive. |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| Which Way | Which Way? | τῆς, } This Way. |
| By what | By what | οἷ } By that |
| Means. | Means? | αὐτῆς. } Means. |
| How far. | How far? | οὗ } So far. |
| Or what Reason. | For what Reason? | αὐτοῦ } For that Reason. |
| ὅτε, } When. | ὅτε, } When? | τότε, } Then. |
| ποθεν. Whence | ποθεν, Whence? | ποθεν, Thence. |
| here. | ποθι, Where? | ποθι, There. |
| How much. | ποσόν, How much? | ποσόν, So much. |
| After what | ποιοῦ, After what | ποιοῦ, After that |
| manner. | Manner? | Manner. |
| How often. | ποσάκις, How often? | ποσάκις, So often. |

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES *used in Composition.*

ι, ζα, λα, βα, sometimes δα, λι, prefixed to Words, *int* their Signification ; νη and υη *deprive* ; εὐ signifies *Fac* Benignity ; δυσ the contrary to these.

a for { ἀνεν, deprives.
ἀγαγ, increases.
ἀμα, conjoins.

is sometimes redundant. It often assumes ν before a Vowel, $\alpha\nu\alpha\rho\iota\sigma$; before a Consonant sometimes γ ; as, $\alpha\gamma\gamma\iota\sigma$; times μ instead of ν ; as, $\alpha\mu\mu\rho\iota\sigma$.

terjections are in Greek included under Adverbs of Ex-
 ation, of which the following are the principal.

Rejoicing ; is.

Grieving ; 18, 20.

Laughing ; à, à.

s for *infra*, below, and *deorsum*, downwards. So also *intra*, *intus*,
us ad, stand for *here* and *hither*. *i*, *in*, *o*, *ori*, where, whither.
e, elsewhere, to another Place; and sometimes *ibi*, there, thither.

(ς) (ς)

Bemoaning ; ει, οί, ια, ιορον or ιολετον.*Wishing* ; ει, ειθε.*Rejecting* ; απαρ.*Praising* ; ια, ιου.*Condemning* ; ο, ου.*Admiring* ; ο, βαβαι, παπαι.*Deriding* ; ια.*Calling* ; ο.*Enjoining Silence* ; ο, ο.*Threatening* ; ιαι.*Raging* ; ιου.*Government of Particular Adverbs.**γινε*, a Genitive.*εμπιλαδεν*, εδ, μιγα, a Dative.*εμφις*, ως, Attic for προς, an Accusative.

(ς)

Various Cases after Adverbs of Place.

GENITIVE or DATIVE.

εμμιγα, *εμμιγδην*, *εγγυς*, *εγγυθεν*, *παρεγγυς*, *συπεγγυς*, *εφίξας*, *σχιδας*, *σχιδοθεν*, *αυτοσχιδας*.

Often a Genitive.

αγγι, *αγγυθεν*, *εκποδας*, *πλησιον*, *επιπροσθεν*.

Often a Dative.

εναπαλις, *εμπαλις*.

GENITIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

εισα, *μεσθα*, *παρεκ*, or *παριξ*, *παριξ*.

DATIVE or ACCUSATIVE.

δευρο.

GENITIVE, DATIVE, or ACCUSATIVE.

αχρς, *αχρς*, *μεχρς*, *μαχρς*.

(1)

Various Cases after Adverbs of Exclamation.

| | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------|
| | N. G. D. A. V. | |
| oi, | N. — — — — | |
| oye, | — G. — A. — | |
| oi, | } — G. — — — | |
| rai, | | |
| i, | N. G. — — V. | |
| | — — — — V. | |
| | — G. — — — | |
| | N. G. — — V. | also { D. and G. |
| | | { G. and N. |
| | N. — D. A. — | also D. and { N. |
| | | { G. |
| | | { V. |
| oi, | } — G. — — — | |
| rai, | | |
| i, | — — D. — — | |
| | N. G. — A. — | |
| | N. G. D. A. V. | also { N. and { G. |
| | | { G. and { D. |
| | | { D. and { G. |

Moods after Adverbs.

The following govern various Moods.*

| | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|
| u, as soon as, | Ind. | — | — | Inf. |
| uxa, as soon as, | Ind. | — | — | — |
| ti, } until, | Ind. | — | Sub. | Inf. |
| ti, } | | | | |
| ye, I wish, | — | — | — | Inf. |
| xi, } until, | Ind. | — | Sub. | — |
| xi, } | | | | |
| i, after, when, | Ind. | Opt. | — | Inf. |
| idav, after, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| idn, after, | Ind. | Opt. | — | Inf. |
| ixi, after, | — | — | Sub. | — |
| ixig, after, | Ind. | — | — | — |
| xv, } after, | — | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| xv, } | | | | |

* The Government of Moods in the Italic Letter is less frequent.

(1)

| | | | | |
|------------|----------------|------|-----------|------|
| ἕως | { until, | Ind. | — | Sub. |
| | { as long as, | Ind. | — | |
| ὥστε | while, when, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ἕως | { as long as, | Ind. | — | Sub. |
| | { until, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ἡμότες | when, | Ind. | — | Sub. |
| ἡνίκα | { when, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| πηνικα. | | | | |
| ἰπηνικα. | | | | |
| μισθοῦ | until, | Ind. | — | — |
| μέχρι, ἕως | { until, | Ind. | — | Sub. |
| | { as long as, | | | |
| μή | { forbidding, | — | Imp. Opt. | Sub. |
| μηκέτι. | | | | |
| μηκέτι. | | | | |
| μηκέτι. | | | | |
| μήτε | lest, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| οἷ | whither, | Ind. | Opt. | — |
| ὡς | { as, | Ind. | — | Sub. |
| ὡς | { when, | Ind. | Opt. | — |
| | { whither, | — | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς, where | whither, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς, where | where, | Ind. | — | — |
| ὡς ὅπου | { wheresoever, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς ὅπου | | | | |
| ὡς ὅπου | | | | |
| ὡς ὅπου | whenever, | — | — | Sub. |
| ὡς | { how, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς | { after, | Ind. | Opt. | — |
| ὡς | { as much as, | Ind. | Opt. | — |
| ὡς | | | | |
| ὡς | | | | |
| ὡς ὡς | { as far as, | Ind. | Opt. | — |
| ὡς ὡς | | | | |
| ὡς ὡς | whilst, | Ind. | — | — |
| ὡς | { when, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς | | | | |
| ὡς | { when, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς | | | | |
| ὡς | { by no Means, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. |
| ὡς | | | | |
| ὡς | { I wish, | Ind. | Opt. | — |
| ὡς | | | | |

CONJUNCTIONS.

143

(ι) (ζ)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|
| ἄρα, { until, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| as long as, | Ind. | — | Sub. | — |
| πρὸς, before, | Ind. | — | — | Inf. |
| πότε, when, | Ind. | — | — | — |
| πρὶν, before, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. |
| πρὸτερον, before, | Ind. | — | Sub. | Inf. |
| ὥς, { I wish, as soon | Ind. | Opt. | — | — |
| ὥστε, } as, | Ind. | — | — | Inf. |
| ὥσπερ, { as if, | Ind. | Opt. | — | — |
| ὥσπερ αὖτε, } as if, | — | — | Sub. | — |
| ὥς ὥστε, until, | Ind. | — | — | — |
| ὥς, how, | Ind. | Opt. | — | — |

(ζ)

CONJUNCTIONS.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| ἂν, if, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| ἂν ποτε, if, | Ind. | — | Sub. | — |
| ἢ, or, | Ind. | — | Sub. | — |
| ἂν, Potential, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. |
| ὅτι, because, | Ind. | — | Sub. | — |
| διο, διότι, ἰφ' ὅ, ἀπὸ ὅτι, | Ind. | — | Sub. | Inf. |
| ἐν ᾧ, ἰφ' ᾧ, ἰφ' ᾧ γε, ἰφ' | | | | |
| ἐν ᾧ, ἰφ' ᾧ, ἀπὸ ᾧ, δι' ᾧ, | | | | |
| ἐξ ᾧ, ὅτι, ὅτι, ὅτι, ὅτι, | | | | |
| το for διο, because, | — | — | — | Inf. |
| ὅτι, } because, { | Ind. | — | — | — |
| ἢ, } or αἰ, if, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |

And its Compounds εἰπερ, εἰ γε, if; εἰ πως, if by any Means; εἰποτε, if at any Time; εἰ μὴ, εἰ μὴ γε, εἰ μὴ περ γε, εἰ γε μὴ, εἰ μὴ ὅτι, ἢ, εἰ μὴ, unless; εἰπερ, εἰπερ, εἰδεν, if at any Time, or any where; have the same Moods. The Poetic εἰκε αἰκε, εἰδεν, if, have a Subjunctive, sometimes an Indicative and Optative.

| | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|---|
| εἰ καί, although, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| εἰπερ, although, | Ind. | — | Sub. | — |
| εἴτε, whether, or, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| εἰκε, because, | Ind. | — | — | — |
| εἰκε, if, | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |

(ζ)

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| ἢν μὴ, but, quin, } | — | — | Sub. | — |
| ἢν τε. whether, or, } | — | — | — | — |
| ἢν, indefinitely, for ἄν, | — | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| ἵπεν, since, for as much as, Ind. | — | Opt. | — | Inf. |
| ἵπενδων. since, Ind. | — | — | Sub. | — |
| ἵπενδῃ, εἰδῇ, ἵπεν, since, for, Ind. | — | — | — | — |
| ἵπενπερ, ἵπενδῃπερ, for as much as, } | Ind. | Opt. | — | — |
| ἢν, if, } | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — |
| ἢνπερ, } | — | — | — | — |
| ἢνπεργε, } if, } | — | — | Sub. | — |
| ἢνπως, } | — | — | — | — |
| ἢνπω, if at any Time, } | — | — | — | — |
| ὅτι, that, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. | — |
| καίτοι, although, Ind. | Opt. | — | — | — |
| καίτοιγε, although, Ind. | — | — | — | — |
| καὶν, although, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — | — |
| καὶν εἰ, although, Ind. | Opt. | — | — | — |
| καὶν εἰ καὶν, whether, or, — | — | Sub. | — | — |
| καὶν ὅτι, although, — | — | Sub. | — | — |
| κε, the Potential Particle, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — | — |
| μόνον, } so that, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — | — |
| μόνον εἰ, } | — | — | — | — |
| μόνον μὴ, } so that not, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — | — |
| μόνον εἰ μὴ, } | — | — | — | — |
| ὅπου, } whereas, Ind. | — | — | — | — |
| ὅπουγε, } | — | — | — | — |
| ὅπως, that, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. | — |
| ὅσον, so that, — | — | Sub. | Inf. | — |
| ὅσα μὴ, but that, — | — | — | Inf. | — |
| παρ' ὅσον, because, Ind. | — | — | — | — |
| ὅτι, that, because, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. | — |
| μη ὅτι, although, Ind. | — | — | — | — |
| ὅτι μὴ, lest, — | — | Sub. | — | — |
| ὅφρα, that, Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | — | — |
| πλὴν, Ind. | — | — | — | — |
| πλὴν εἰ, } | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. |
| πλὴν ὅτι, } | Ind. | Opt. | — | — |
| πλὴν ὅσον, } | — | — | — | — |
| πλὴν ὅσα, } | Ind. | — | — | Inf. |
| πλὴν παρ' ὅσον, } | — | — | — | — |

(ζ) (γ)

| | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|------|------|------|------|
| πλην ἄν, πλην ἄν μὴ, πλην ἰάν, πλην ἰάν μὴ, ἄς, that, ἄς, } that, so that, ἄς, } therefore | { except that, | — | — | Sub. | — |
| | | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. |
| | | Ind. | — | — | Inf. |
| | | Ind. | Opt. | Sub. | Inf. |

(η)

PREPOSITIONS.

A larger View of their various Senses.

Genitive Case.

ἀπο.

- About.** ἀπο τριτῆς ὥρας, *about the third hour.*
After. ἀπο δείπνου, *after supper.*
Against. τὸτο ἀπο γνώμης ἦν, *that was against his opinion.*
At. ἀπο σημείου ἵνας ἐπιστρέψαι τὰς ναῦς, *to turn the ships at one signal.*—THUCYD.
By. ἐξουσία ἀπο Θεοῦ, *power ordained by God.*—ROM. xiii. 1.
For. ἀπο τῆς χαρᾶς, *for joy.*—ACT. APOST. xii. 14.
From. ἀπο παρθενίας, *from her virginity.*—LUC. ii. 30.
Of. ἀπο τῶν σπινθῶν ἀναλίσκει, *I spend of thine.*—ISOCRAT.
Through. καὶ ἐξῆλθεν αἷμα ἐκ τῆς ληνῆς ἀπο σαδίων χιλίων ἑξακοσίων, *and blood came out of the wine-press through the space of a thousand and six hundred furlongs.*—APOCALYPHS. xiv. 20.
With. οἱς τὴν ἀπο τῆς ξιφῆς μάχην ἀρμεσαν, *they rushed into the battle with sword in hand.*—DIODOR.
Without. ἡ ἀπ' ἀνδρὸς ἑσῆς, *she without a husband.*—PLUTARCH.

ἀντι.

- Against.** ἀντ' ἀνδρὸς ἰτα, *let man go against man.*—IL. v. 355.
Before. ἀντι χειμάτων ἵσταναι τὴν δεξιὰν χεῖρα, *we ought to choose glory before wealth.*—ISOCRAT.
For. ἰφθαλμοὶ ἀντι ἰφθαλμῶν, *eye for eye.*—MATTH. v. 38.

(η)

ἐκ.

- After. ἐκ δεῖπνων ὕπνος, *sleep after supper*.—EURIP. *HECUBA*.
 By. ὁ δὲ δίκαιος ἐκ πίστεως ζήσεται, *the just shall live by faith*.
 —ROM. i. 17.
 From. ἐκ νεότητος, *from my youth*.—MATT. xix. 20.
 Of. γυνὴ ἐκ τοῦ ἀνδρός, *the woman is of the man*.—I COR.
 xi. 12.
 With. ἐκ πάσης ἐπιμελείας, *with all care*.

πρὸ.

- Before. { Place. πρὸ θύραν, *before the door*.—ACTS. v. 23.
 { Time. πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war*.
 { Preference. πολέμῳ πρὸ εἰρήνης, *war before peace*.—
 HEROD.
 For. { On the part of. μαχεσθαι πρὸ τῶν παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν,
 { *to fight for wives and children*.—IL. θ. 56, 57.
 { Instead of. πρὸ παιδὸς θανεῖν, *to die for his child*.—
 EURIP.

Dative.

ἐν.

- After. ἐν πολλῇ χρόνῳ, *after a long time*.—PLATO.
 Against. ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασυς, *bold against me*.—SOPH.
 Among. ὄνος ἐν μελισσαῖς, *the ass among the bees*.—PROVERB.
 At. ἐν Μαντινείᾳ ἡττημένους, *conquered at Mantinea*.—XENOPH.
 Before. ἐν μαρτυσί τῶν Ἑλλήνων πλὴν ἢ τρισμυρίοις, *before more than
 three thousand witnesses of the Greeks*.—PLATO.
 By. ἐν ταῖς τοῖς νομοθεταῖς μεθίσθη νομοὶ μνηστῆρα, *make no law
 by these lawgivers*.—DEMOSTH. 3d OLYNTH.
 For. ἐν τοῖν δύο ὀβολοῖν ἰδωρὲν ἂν, εἰ μὴ τὰτ' ἰγέρθη, *they might
 have seen for the price of two oboli, had not this been
 decreed*.—DEMOSTH. de Coron.
 In. ἐν λιμένι πλεῖν, *to sail in harbour*.—PROVERB.
 Into. εἰθελι ἐν Ἑλλάδι, *to come into Greece*.—XENOPH.
 Of. ἢ καὶ οἰδᾶτε ἐν Ἠλίᾳ τι λεγὲν ἡ γράφη; ποῖ οὐκ οἶδ' ὅτι
 ἡ Σcripture σαθεῖ ὅτι ἐν Ἠλίᾳ;—ROM. xi. 2.
 To. ἐν χροῖ κείνῃ, *shaved to the skin*.—LUCIAN.

(η)

- Upon. καὶ εἰς ἐλαιοῖσιν ἵθκε, *and he put the roasted pieces upon the tables.*
 With. ἐν πέλταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις, *with shields and darts.*—XENOPH.
 Within. ἐν ἑπτά ἡμέραις ἀποθνήσκουσιν, *they die within seven days.*—HIPPOCRAT.

συν.

- At. σὺν τῷ δειπνῶν, *at supper.*—LUCIAN.
 Besides. σὺν πασι ταῦτο, *beside all these things.*—LUC. XXIV. 21.
 In. * σὺν τῇ πίνῃ, *in drinking.*—ANACR.
 To. πορεύσομαι σὺν ἀγῶνι, *I will go to the contest.*—ARISTOPH.
 With. σὺν Θεῷ, *with God.*—PLATO.

Accusative.

εἰς.

- About. εἰς ἑσπέραν, *about evening.*—ARISTOPH.
 Against. εἰς ἱερὸν πλεμμελεῖν, *to offend against the temple.*—DEMOST.
 Among. εἰς τὰς ἡρώας κατελεῖται, *he was reckoned among the heroes.*—LUCIAN.
 Because of. ἡπανύται εἰς τὸ κάλλος, *he is praised because of his beauty.*—LUCIAN.
 By. εἰς Ἱερουσαλὴμ, *by Jerusalem.*—MAT. V. 35.
 For. εἰς ἑλαχίστον ἔστιν, *it is reckoned for a very small thing.*—I COR. IV. 3.
 In. εἰς ἐκκλησίαν καθίζομαι, *I sit in the assembly.*—XENOPH.
 Into. ἐκ πυρὸς εἰς φλογα, *out of the frying-pan into the fire.*—PROVERB.
 Of. εἰς Χριστὸν λαλῶ, *I speak of Christ.*—EPHES V. 32.
 On. εἰς ὕδωρ γράφω, *I write on the water.*—PROVERB.
 To. ὡς λαράμενη εἰς κυλισμα ὧς ὧς, *the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire.*—2 PET. II. 22.
 Toward. εἰς ἡμᾶς εὐνοία, *good-will toward me.*—XENOPH.
 Until. εἰς ἥλιον καταδυτα δαίνυται, *they feast until sun-set.*—IL. α. 601.
 Within. εἰς ἑκτὴν ἡμέραν πρᾶχθίσσας, *it shall be done within six days.*—ESCHINES.

* i. e. Whilst a thing is doing.

(η)

Genitive, Accusative.

δια.

- After. *G. δια δυο ημερων, after two days.*—DIOSCOR.
- Against. *A. δι' Ἀθηναίους μισος εἶχε, he had enmity against the Athenians.*—THUCYD.
- Among. *G. ἔπρεπε καὶ δια πάντων, he excelled among them all.*—IL. μ. 104.
A. ὡτ' ἀν πρώτα φυγῆς ὄλεας δια πέτραις, as soon as thou hast passed secure among the tremendous rocks.—APOLLON. ii. 422.
- By. *G. δι' ἁμαρτίας θανάτου, death by sin.*—ROM. v. 12.
Di δια το αἷμα το ἀρνιου, by the blood of the Lamb.—APOCALYPS. xii. 11.
- For. *G. δι' ἡμῶν ἀνθρώπουτητα ὁ Θεὸς ὑπέτυ, for us the Deity assumed human nature.*—NAZIANZ.
A. τὸ σάββατον δια τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἱκανέτο, the Sabbath was made for man.—MARC. ii. 27.
- In. *G. ἡ πίστις ἡ δι' αὐτοῦ, the faith that is in * him.*—ACT. iii. 16.
A. τοιοῦ δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, laws made in heaven.—SOPH.
- Into. *G. δια μάχης ἵνα, to go into the battle.*—THUCYD.
- Of. *G. ζυμακτα δια γάλακτος καὶ μελιτος γινόμενα, food made of milk and honey.*—ATHEN.
- Through. *G. δια πνευματος, through the spirit.*—I COR. xii. 8.
- To. *G. κατέβη δια τριπόδων, he descended to the tripod.*—HOM. HYMN. IN APOLL. 443.
- Until. *G. δια τέλος, until the end.*—ISOCRAT.
- With. *G. ὡς θέλω δια μελανος καὶ καλαμῶ σοι γράψαι, I will not write with pen and ink unto thee.*—3 JOHAN. 13.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀμφι.

- About. *G. ἀμφι πόλιος οἰκοῦσι, they dwell about the city.*—HEROD.
D. ἀμφι δ' ἀρ' ὀμοῖσιν ἑλκτο ξίφος, and he hung the sword about his shoulders.—IL. ε. 45.
A. ἀγρομένοι Ἰαζάρην ἀμφι εὐδρα, collected about the streams of Jordan.—IL. η. 135.

* As is ought to be translated.

(η)

- After. *D. ἀμφὶ δ' ἀεὶ αὐτῷ ἀλλοιῶποντο, others followed after him.*
—QUINT. SMYRN.
- Against. *D. λόγους ἀνίστα, τινες μὲν Ἀτρεΐδῶν κατὰ, τινες δ' ἀμφ' Ὀδυσσεῦ ἡ he uttered speeches, some against the Atreidae, some against Ulysses.*—SOPH.
- Among. { *D. ἀμφὶ σφίσι πένθος ὄρεται, sorrow arose among them.*
QUINT. SMYRN.
A. ἀμφὶ νεκροῖς, among the dead.—IDEM.
- Beside. *D. ἤριπτε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, he fell beside him.*—IL. δ. 493.
- By. { *G. Θοῖβι ἀμφὶ, by Phæbus.*—APOLLON. ii. 26.
D. ἀμφὶ κλιμαξίν κατήιον, they descended by stairs.—QUINT. SMYRN.
- Concerning. *A. νόμους τινες ἀμφὶ θυσιῶν καταστάντας, laws made concerning sacrifice.*—HALICARN.
- For. { *G. μαχισθὸν πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης, they fight for a little fountain.*—IL. π. 825.
D. ἀμφ' Ἑλένῃ καὶ κτημασὶ πασὶ μαχισθῆναι, to fight for Helen and all her wealth.—IL. γ. 70.
A. νίκος ἐτυχθὲν ἀμφὶ βουλάσιν, a contention arose for driving away the oxen.—IL. λ. 671.
- Near. *A. ἀμφὶ δεκαυῶν φασγάνων ἤρριπσθη, the sword was broken near the hilt.*—IL. π. 138.
- Of. { *G. ἀμφὶ ἀστέρων γέγραπται, description of the stars.*—LUCIAN.
D. ἀμφὶ τῷ θανάτῳ αὐτῆς ἐκφράζεται λόγος, a report is spread of her death.
- To. *A. ἀμφ' αἰὶα ἵνασι ἄρχαιες, to confine the Greeks to the sea.*—IL. α. 409.
- Upon. { *G. ἀμφὶ πολεῖ ὁ πόνος, labour upon labour.*—HERODOT.
D. καθέσκειν ἀνδρα κατὰ χθονὸς αὐτοῖς δ' ἐκ τούτου ἔβητο, he threw the man upon the ground, and sat down upon him.—QUINT. SMYRN.
- With. { *D. πεπάρμην ἀμφ' ὀνυχασσὶ, pierced with his talons.*—HERODOT. Oper. et Dies, 205.
A. ἰαλδομῆνος ποιεσθῆναι ἀμφ' Αἰάντα πύραργον, desiring to labour with the vast Ajax.—QUINT. SMYRN.

(η)

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἀνά.

- About. *G. ἰὼν δ' Ὀρυθαῶνα διόν, ἀνα προταφίῳ τυχεύας, he took the noble Orythaon about the temple.—QUINT. SMYRN.*
- According to. *A. ἀνα τον αὐτον λόγον, according to the same word.—CLEMENS. ALEX.*
- Against. *A. ἀνα ποταμον δικομισαν, they bore them against the stream.—HALICARN.*
- Among. *A. συνομοσας ἀνα πρώτους, having conspired among the first.—XIPHILIN.*
- At. *A. νηας ἀνα γλαρυγας, at the hollow ships.—IL. ο. 488.*
- Between. *A. ἵς δυνήσεται διακρῖναι ἀνα μισόν τι ἀδελφῶν αὐτοῦ, that shall be able to judge between his brethren.—I COR. VI. 5.*
- By. *A. στρατιώτας ἔξιναί κελωσι ἀνα πέντε, he orders the soldiers to come out by fives.—VIGER.*
- In. *D. ἀνα χεῖρσιν ἵλυσσας, taking it in her hands.—HOM. HYMN. in APOL.*
A. οἱ τὰ λόγιά τε θεοῦ ἀνα στόμα ἵχουσι, who have the oracles of God in their mouth.—CLEMENS. ALEX.
- Through. *A. ἀνα στρατον, through the army.—IL. α. 10.*
- To. *A. Ἐκτορος ἀμειβόμενοι ἵπποι ἦλθον ἀν' ἰσχυμον, Hector's swift horses came to the pursuit.—HOM.*
- Upon. *D. ὠδὴ πατρὸς ἀνα Ταργαρεῶν ἄκρῳ, the father slept upon Mount Gargarus.—IL. ξ. 352.*
A. θύκον ἀνα μυγικῶν, he hung them upon a tamarisk.—IL. α. 466.
- With. *D. χρυσοῦ ἀνα σκεπτρῷ, with a golden sceptre.—IL. α. 15.*

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ἐπι.

- Above. *D. τρεῖς τοιαυτοὶ ἐπὶ χιλιῶν, three hundred above a thousand and dead.—PLUTARCH.*
A. πλάτωσ δὲ ῥίς ἐπὶ χιλιῶν, a broad nose above his lips.—THEOCR. DE POLYPHEMO.

(η)

- er. { *G. τὴς ὑπασπιστῶς διαβαίνων ἰκίλουται, καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων τὰς τεξῆς τῶν Μακεδόνων, he ordered the shieldmen to descend, and after them the Macedonian ranks.—ARRIAN.*
D. ὄχνη ἐπ' ὄχνη γηρασκει, fear grows old after fear.—
ODYSS. v. 120.
- ainst. { *G. ἐπὶ Θρᾷκῃς στρατὸν παρεσκευάζεται, he prepares an expedition against Thrace.—THUCYD.*
D. τρεῖς ἐπὶ δυοῖ, καὶ δυὸ ἐπὶ τρεῖσι, three against two, and two against three.—LUC. xii. 5.
A. παρὰ βασιλῆα ἐφ' ἑαυτὴν διαμερισθῆσα ἐρμύεται, every kingdom divided against itself is brought to desolation.—LUC. xli. 17.
- ong. *A. ὅτε καὶ μοι ὡπλῶν τ' ἀρετῇ τε εἰν ἐπ' ἀνθρώποις, so may both my fame and virtue be esteemed among men.—*
ODYSS. ξ. 304.
- fore. { *G. ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάσσης τῆς Τιβερίας, at the sea of Tiberias.—*
JOHAN. xxi. 1.
D. ὅσους δὲ πλοῖα ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν, to destroy many at the ships of the Greeks.—IL. ζ. 4.
A. καθήμενοι ἐπὶ τοῦ τελωνίου, sitting at the receipt of custom.—
MATT. ix. 9.
- fore. { *G. ἐπὶ τῇ θρόνῳ Κρίσεως, before the judgment-seat of Caesar.—ACT. xxv. 10.*
D. ἐπὶ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι before kings.—APOCAL. x. 11.
- side. *D. ὅταν καθήμενοι ἰσθίωσι ἐπὶ τῇ σιτῇ, when they eat water-cresses beside bread.—XENOPH.*
- g. { *G. ἐπὶ θεῶν, by the gods.—HALICARN.*
D. ἐπὶ τῇ πίστει τοῦ ὀνόματος αὐτοῦ, by faith in his name.—
ACT. iii. 16.
A. ἐπὶ Στυγὸς ὀρμητικῶν ὕδατος, by the dreadful waters of Styx.—
HOM. HYMN.
- g. { *G. ἐφ' ἡδονῆς πάντα ποιοῦντες, doing every thing for pleasure.—*
XENOPH.
D. ταῦτα ποιεῖν ἐπὶ κερδαί, to do these things for gain.—
XENOPH.
A. ἐπὶ σε ἀλγῶ, I grieve for thee.
- om. *D. μηποτ' ἐπὶ Τροίῃσιν ἀλεξήσων κακὸν ἡμᾶς, never to ward off the fatal day from the Trojans.—IL. v. 315.*

(η)

- In. { G. *ὅς ἐστι γλῶττις*, * *an ox on the tongue*.—PROVERB.
D. *μετρεῖν ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἀρίστον*, *a medium is best in all things*.—
PYTHAG. AUR. CARM.
- Of. G. *ἐπὶ παιδὸς λεγὼν*, *speaking of the child*.—PLATO.
- Over. { G. *ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων*, *the officer over the horse*.—DEMOST.
PRO CORON.
A. *Ἐσθλίσουσιν ἐπὶ τοῦ οἴκου Ἰακώβ*, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*.—LUC. i. 33.
- Through. G. *καταβῆναι ἐπὶ Θερμῆς ἰχθύος*, *then he marched through Thrace*.—ZOSIMUS.
- To. { G. *ἐπὶ σκοπῇ τοξῶν*, *to shoot to the mark*.—LUCIAN.
D. *κτισθέντες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς*, *created to good works*.—EPHES. ii. 10.
A. *κυανίπιδας ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις ἐξέχευεν*, *the dog returned to his vomit*.—2 PET. ii. 22.
- Toward. { G. *ἐπὶ Αἰγυπτῷ*, *to run toward Egypt*.—THUCYD.
A. *ἐπὶ ἀνατολῇ*, *toward the east*.—DIONYS. GEOGR.
- Under. { G. *ἐπὶ Χρόνῳ*, *under Saturn*.—LUCIAN.
D. *μυθολογῶσιν ὅτι ἐπὶ ταύτῃ πλατάνῳ ἔμεινεν ἡ Εὐρώπη Ζεὺς*, *they fable that Jupiter lay with Europa under this tree*.—THEOPHRAST.
A. *τὴν πόλιν ἐφ' ἑαυτὸν ποιεῖσθαι*, *to place the state under himself*.—VIGER.
- Upon. { G. *ἐφ' ἵππῳ περιγῆν αὐτόν*, *he led him about on horseback*.—XENOPH.
D. *ἐπὶ χθονί*, *upon the ground*.—IL. x. 88.
A. *ἐπὶ ὄνου*, *sitting upon an ass*.—MATTH. xxi. 5.
- With. D. *παλλακὴν ἰδὼσαν αὐτὴν γυναῖκα ἐπὶ πρῶτῃ*, *he gave him a harlot to wife with a dowry*.—LIBAN.
- Within. { G. *ἐπὶ νησὶς ἕσταν ἑκάστω*, *they each stood within the goal*.—QUINT. SMYRN. iv. 506.
A. *ἵσον ὀκτὸς ἐπὶ τρίτον ἡμᾶς ἀνύσσει*, *as much space as a ship of burthen would fass within three days*.—DIONYS. GEOGRAPH.

* Meaning money marked with the figure of an ox.

(η)

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

κατά.

- out. { G. κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κρυτ' ἄχλυσ, *a mist was spread about his eyes*.---OD. π. 344.
 A. κατ' ἑνεακοστὰ ἔτη, *about nine hundred years*---CONSTANT.
- ording to. A. κατὰ Ματθαίον, *according to Matthew*.
- π. A. κατ' εἰκόνα τι κτισάντος, *after the image of him that created him*.---COL. iii. 10.
- inst. G. κατὰ Χριστοῦ, *against Christ*.---PSALM. ii. 2.
- ang. { D. τα μὲν δασομοῦθα κατὰ σφίσι, *these things we will divide among them*.---APOLLON. γ. 908.
 A. κατὰ ῥασπῆα πυκνὰ κυμῶθα, *we lay among the thick bushes*.---ODYSSEY. ξ. 473.
- { G. κατὰ σκοπὴν τοξόων, *to shoot at the mark*.---HERODIAN.
 A. κατ' αὐτοῖς αἰὼν ὄρα, *he continually looked at them*.---IL. π. 646.
- re. A. κατ' ὀφθαλμοῖς σοι λεγῶ, *he speaks to thee before thy face*.---ARISTOPH.
- { G. κατὰ κύνας καὶ χήνας ὀμνυσι, *they swear by dogs and geese*.---ARISTOPH.
 A. κατὰ φυλὰς, καὶ κατὰ ὀνόματα, *by tribes and words*.---IL. β. 362.
- A. κατὰ δύναμιν, *for his might*.---PLATO.
- m. { G. κατὰ πέτρων βίπτειν, *to throw from the rocks*.---PLUTARCH.
 D. κατὰ δὲ σφίσι καλαινὸν αἷμα' ἀπὸ γαστρός ἐρξί, *the black blood flowed from them to the ground*.---HESIOD.
 A. ἵπποι δ' αἷμα κατ' ἑταμένον ὠκυλιν, *the blood flowed from the wound*.---IL. ε. 86.
- { G. ἔρποντα τὰ καθ' ὕδατος διατῶμενα, *dumb animals living in the water*.---LUCIAN.
 A. κατ' ὄνειρον, *in a dream*.---MATT. i. 20.
- ir. A. Κορινθιοὶ κατὰ τὰς Ἀθηναίους ναῦς εἶχον, *the Corinthians had their ships near the Athenians*.---THUCYD.
- G. ὅτι ἡμαρτυρησάμεν κατὰ τὸ Θεόν, *because we have testified of God*.---1 COR. xv. 13.

(η)

- Over. *G. εἰσι κατ' ὕψους, goes over the mountain---ODYS. ζ. 102.*
- Through. *G. καθ' ὅλης τῆς Ἰουδαίας, through all Jewry---LUC. xxiii. 5.*
A. ἔτασε κατὰ γαστέρα εἰς μέσον ἥπαρ, he struck him through the belly in the middle of the liver---HOM. BATRACHOMACH.
- To. *A. ἰκόντο κατὰ στρατόν, they come to the army---IL. α. 484.*
- Toward. *A. κατὰ βορρᾶν ἰσηκώς, standing towards the north---THUCYD.*
- Under. *G. ἦν κατὰ γαίης, he went under the earth---LUCIAN.*
- Upon. *G. κατὰ γῆς πίπτειν, to fall upon the ground---EALICARN.*
- With. *A. κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, he commands with authority---MARC. i. 27.*
- Within. *D. κατὰ συφύοισιν ἡγνυ, she confined them within sties. ---ODYS. κ. 238.*
A. πρὶν κατὰ τείχεα λαὸν ἰελοῖαι Τρῳαίης, before thou hast driven the Trojans within their walls---IL. φ. 295.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

μετά.

- After. *D. εἰς τὴν ἰσθμὸν ἰδοῦμαι μετὰ αἰς ἑταροῖσι, Nobody *, I will eat last after his companions---ODYS. ι. 369.*
A. μετὰ τοῦ πολέμου, after the war---PLATO.
- Against. *A. μετ' ἀθανάτων μακαρῶν ἥλκεν, sinned against the immortal gods---HESIOD. SCUT. HERCUL. 79. 80.*
- Among. *D. μετὰ πρῶτοιςι ποιεῖτο, he was busy among the first---IL. ι. 21.*
A. σὺ φασιν μὲθ' ὀμνηλικῶν ἐμμεν ἀρίστον, they say thou art the best among thy co-evals---ODYS. π. 418.
- Besides. *A. οἱ καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀρίστῃς μετῴσι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα, what chiefs there are among the Grecians besides Achilles. ---IL. η. 227 8.*
- Between. *D. τα μὲν ἐν δασσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν, these they well divided between themselves---IL. α. 368.*

* The name Ulysses assumed to deceive Polyphemus.

(η.)

- { G. χαίται ὑψοντο μετὰ πνοῆς, *their manes were blown by the wind.*---IL. ♪. 367.
 { A. νυκτὸς τε καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, *by night and by day.*---HERODIAN.
- { D. μετὰ χερσὶν τῆν λυγρὰν ἔχων, *having the lyre in his hands.*---LUCIAN.
 { A. ἑκτρεὺς ἦν αὐτῷ μετὰ χερσὶς, *he had the staff in his hands.*---HERODIAN.
- λ. A. βιβλίον μετὰ χερσὶς αἰληφώς, *having taken the book into his hands.*---HEROD.
- G. ὁ ποιήσας τράλεις μετ' αὐτοῦ, *he that shewed mercy on him.*---LUC. X. 37.
- rough. G. μετ' αὐτῶν, *through them.*---ACT. XV. 4.
- { D. μετὰ δμῶσιν ἱερίαι, *he spoke to the female attendants.*---IL. ζ. 375.
 { A. ἀλλ' ἴθι νῦν μετὰ λαόν, *but go now to the people.*---IL. ζ. 163.
- on. G. ἐρχεται μετὰ τῶν νεφελῶν, *he cometh upon the clouds.*---APOCALYPS. i. 7.
- { G. μετὰ τοῦ αἰγίου πολέμουσσι, *they will fight with the Lamb.*---APOCALYPS. xvii. 14.
 { D. τοῦ μὴ μετὰ χερσὶν ἐγούσατο Φαίλος Ἀπολλων, *him Apollo caught with his hands.*---IL. ε. 344.
- thin. D. μετὰ σοφίᾳ πῆμα τιθεῖς, *placing their destruction with-in them.*---IL. λ. 413.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

παρά.

- { G. ἔχει τιν' ὄγκον Ἀργεὺς Ἑλλήνων παρὰ, *Argos has something to boast above the Grecians.*---EURIP. PHOEN.
 { A. ὡραῖος παρὰ τοῦ ὕμνι τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *beautiful above the children of men.*---PSA. xlv. 3.
- { G. παρ' ἰδόνος λυπῆ, *after pleasure pain.*---ADAG.
 { A. παρὰ τὰ στυφνὰ ὁ οἶνος γλυκυτέρος, *wine is sweeter after bitter things.*---ARISTOT.
- gainst. A. παρὰ τοῦ νόμου, *against the law.*---ACT. xviii. 13.
- low. A. ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν ἑλαχὺ τι παρ' ἀγγέλων, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels.*---PSA. viii. 5.

(H)

- Beside.** *A. κολοίς παρὰ κολοίον ἰζάνη, dawn sits beside dawn.*---
ARISTOT.
- Beyond.** *A. παρὰ το δινο γνομονος, placed beyond the reach of misfortune.*---PLATO.
- By.** *D. ἵππυ φιλωθε παρ' αὐτῇ, when you had been hospitably treated by her.*---IL. v. 627.
- Except.** *A. τισσαφροντα παρὰ μίαν ἑλαβον, I received forty stripes except (or save) one.*---2 COR. xi. 24.
- For.** *A. Θωὸς ἰδοὺν παρὰ το μεγαθος των παρεργων, I seemed a god for the greatness of my actions.*---LUCIAN. de ALEX.
- From.** *G. παρὰ Κυριῦ ἡ βοηθεια μου, my help is from the Lord.*---
PSA. CXXI. 2.
A. ἡγοῦμαι παρὰ τυτο σωτηριαν ἵναι, I think that safety is from this.---PLATO.
- In.** *D. ἔστι καὶ παρ' ἑμοι τις ἐμπειρία, there is also in me some experience.*---DEMOSTH. de Coron.
A. παρὰ το γηρας κακοπραγμ, he is unfortunate in his old age.---APTHON.
- Into.** *A. παρὰ ποσὶ καππῶσι θυμοι, their spirit sunk into their feet.*---IL. ε. 280.
- Near.** *G. παρὰ προταφον τε παρμαι, the cheeks near the temples.*---
---HOM. HYMN.
- Of.** *G. μὴδ' ἄλλῃ παρὰ δαιτος ἰδοι σκυβαλισμα, you would not eat the offal of another's entertainment.*---PHOCYL.
- Over.** *A. παρὰ τοι ποταμον ἱφυγον, they fled over the river.*---
PLUTARCH.
- To.** *D. ἵναι παρὰ τῷ Τισσαφροντι, to go to Tissaphernes.*---XENOPH.
A. παρ' ἡμᾶς φουτε, he often comes to us.---PLATO.
- With.** *D. παρὰ τῷ Κυριῷ ἔλεος, with the Lord there is mercy.*---
PSA. CXXX. 7.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

περὶ.

- About.** *G. περὶ καππῶν σκυβαλισμῶν, to pirate about nothing.*---PAPH.
D. περὶ βωμοις, about the altars.---HEROD.
A. περὶ μεσημεριᾶν, about noon.---ACT. XXII. 6.

(h)

- ve. { G. *πῆρι πάντων ἰμμεται ἄλλων*, *to be above all others.*—
IL. a. 287.
A. *πῆρι τοῦν ἑρῶν*, *above the comprehension of mortals.*
—LUCIAN.
- er. G. *ὅσοι δ' ἐν πολέμοιο πῆρι συγέροιο λήπονται*, *as many as
are left after the dreadful battle.*—IL. τ. 330.
- ainst. { G. *δέδωκε μὲν τι καὶ πῆρι αὐτοῦ νωτορείου*, *fearing lest he
should make a new attempt against him.*—HEROD.
A. *πῆρι τῆς Θωῆς ἀσεβήματα*, *impieties against the Gods.*
—DEMOSTH.
- D. *ἐγογγυζον οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι πῆρι αὐτοῦ*, *the Jews murmured
at him.*
- D. *πῆρι δρεῖ πεπαιγμένη*, *wounded by a spear.*—IL. φ. 577.
- { G. *περικαλλίως ἰλθαζόμεν σε*, *for a good work we stone
thee not.*—JOHAN. x. 23.
D. *πῆρι πάσῃ πόλει δεινῶναι*, *to fear for the whole city.*—
THUCYD.
- in. G. *μεγάλῃ εἰλαφί πῆρι τῶν Θεῶν τιμῇ*, *she received great
honour from the gods.*—LUCIAN. HALCYON.
- { G. *ἰσχυρῶν ὅ, τι χρὴ ποιεῖν πῆρι τῆς ἰσχυροσύνης*, *he asked
what ought to be done in the attempt.*—VIGER.
D. *ἀνυπόστοις πῆρι θυμῷ*, *raving in madness.*—IL. χ. 70.
A. *πῆρι πάντα*, *in all things.*—TIT. ii. 7.
- A. *τὰ πῆρι ψυχῇ*, *the things of the soul.*—ISOCRAT.
- er. G. *ἐξουσίαν ἔχῃ πῆρι τῇ ἰδίᾳ βουλήματι*, *has power over his
own will.*—I COR. vii. 37.
- { G. *πῆρι Πατροκλῆος θανόντος σπευσόμεν*, *let us hasten to the
dead Patroclus.*—IL. ρ. 120.
A. *ὡς ἰδοίμι πῆρι τῶν φιλοσόφων*, *that I may come to the
philosophers.*—LUCIAN.
- ward. { G. *πῆρι τῶν ἀδικησάντων*, *towards those who are injured.*
—DEMOSTH.
A. *πῆρι τῶν γονέων τοῦτοιο γένου*, *be such toward thy parents.*
—ISOCRAT.
- on. { G. *ἰσάμεθα πῆρι τροπικῶς ἑλάντα*, *I saved him having god
upon the keel.*—ODYSS. ε. 130.
D. *πῆρι ἐσθμίον ἰσθμῷ ταπεινῇ*, *the dew distilla upon the
rose.*—APOLLON. ARG. γ. 1019.

(7)

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

προς.

About. { *D. προς τῷ τελειῷ τῷ βίῃ, about the end of life.—LUCIAN.*
A. προς ἑσπέραν ἔστι, it is about evening.—LUC. XXIV. 29.

According to. *A. μὴδὲ ποίησας προς τὸ θελημα, neither did according to his will.—LUC. XII. 47.*

Against. { *G. προς ἀνδρὸς ἔχθρῳ ἐπικερῶν τὸν ψαρον, giving his vote against an enemy.—HALICARN.*
D. ἡμας γὰρ ποτὶ σπιλαδῶσιν ἐξάν κυματ', the waves dashed the ships to pieces against the rocks.—ODYSS. γ. 298.
A. σκλήρον σοὶ προς κνύτρα λαβτιζῶν, it is hard for thee to kick against the pricks.—ACT. IX. 5.

Among. *A. ὡς ποτὶ ἰσομαι προς ὑμας; how long shall I be among you? LUC. IX. 41.*

At. { *D. ὁ δὲ Πέτρος ἕστηκεν προς τὴ θύρα, but Peter stood at the door.—JOHAN. XVIII. 16.*
A. προς ἄλλον ζῆν, to live at another's will.—ARISTOT.

Before. { *G. προς θεῶν ἀσεβῆς, impious before the gods.—XENOPH.*
A. προς εὐδα ἀνέμωσιν, the profusy before the rose.—PROV.

Besides. *D. προς τοῖς σιγήμονοις, besides what has been said.—PLUTARCH.*

Between. *A. τεκμηρίον τῆς προς ἡμᾶς φιλίας, a proof of the friendship that is between us.—ISOCRAT. ad DEMONIC.*

By. *G. προς τῷ Διὶ ἐκόντων ὑμας, I beseech you by Jupiter.—DEMOSTH.*

For. { *G. τὸτο γὰρ προς τῆς ὑμῶν ὑγείας ὑπαρχει, for this is for your health.—ACT. XXVII. 34.*
D. ἢ νομίζουσιν τὴν ἀρετὴν προς τῷ σφωτέρῳ ἀγαθῷ πεφυκεῖναι, they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good.—XENOPH.

From. { *G. προς Διὸς εἰσιν ἅπαντες, all are from Jove.—OD. ε. 57.*
D. ἀπταρ ἐγὼ ποτὶ γαῖῃ χεῖρας ἀνέω, but I lifting up my hands from the ground.—ODYSS. λ. 422.

(7)

- In. *D. προς τοις ἀγκυαλοῖς τὰ παῖδια κομίζων, to carry the children in their arms.—PLUTARCH.*
- Near. *G. προς μὲν ἄλος Κάρου, the Carians near the sea.—IL. x. 428.*
- Of. *G. χρεῖται προς ἀνδρὸς μὲν ὑπονοῶ κακόν, suspect no evil of a good man.—EPICTET.*
- Through. *A. φούσῃν προς ῥίνας αἷμα, blowing out the blood through the nostrils.—SOPHOCLES.*
- To. *G. ποτὶ πτολίος πύργον αἶψα, he still continued flying to the city.—IL. χ. 198.*
D. ——— μητρός ποτὶ γυῖασι χυῖας
καλλαν ἡματινῆς, extend your hands to the knees of my mother.—OD. ζ. 310, 311.
A. τῷ μὲν ἄρ' Ἀλφειῷ πρὸς Ἴλιον ἀπονέμετο, they therefore returned to Troy.—IL. γ. 313.
- Toward. *G. αἱ μὲν προς βορρᾶν καταίεσθαι ἀνθρώποις, these toward the north are passable to men.—ODYSSEY. v. 110.*
A. ὁ μὲν κλαύσκει προς ὕψαν, weeping he looked toward heaven.—IL. θ. 364.
- Under. *G. προς ἄλλαν ἴσον ὑφανοίς, you may weave the web under another.—IL. ζ. 456.*
- With. *G. προς ἑνδεκα βασιλεῶν βασιλευσύντα, reigning with eleven kings.—HERODOT.*
D. προς αἰσχύνῃν ἀλγὰ πασχῇ, with disgraces he endures afflictions.—HESIOD. Opera et Dies, 211.
A. ὁς προς Διομῆδεα τωχὶ ἀμύνει, who changed armour with Diomed.—IL. ζ. 235.

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ὑπέρ.

- Above. *G. ὑπὲρ τῶν κήπων ὅς τις κηται, the keeper lies above the gardens.—HERODOT.*
A. τὰ ὑπὲρ ἡμᾶς ἔστιν προς ἡμᾶς, what is above us is nothing to us.—PROVERBS.
- Against. *A. ὑπὲρ μοίρας, against fate.—IL. v. 336.*

(η)

- Beyond. { *G. ἐξ Ἀιθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt.—THUCYD.*
A. ὑπὲρ πῦρος φρονί, he has a spirit beyond his fortune.
- By. *G. μεσομ' ὑπὲρ μακαρῶν, I pray by the gods.—APOLLARG.*
- For. *G. εἰ ὁ Θεὸς ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν, τῆ καθ' ἡμῶν, if God be for us, who can be against us?—ROM. viii. 31.*
- From. { *G. ὑπὲρ τῆς φιλοτιμίας, from ambition.—HALICARN.*
D. ὑπὲρ μαζοῖσι κορυσσάμενοι, satisfying themselves from the seats.—ORPH. GALAC.
- Over. { *G. ὑπὲρ ποταμοφύκτονται, they flee over the sea.—QUINT. SMYRN.*
A. ἀποπλανήθεις ὑπὲρ μέγα λασίμα θαλάσσης, wandering over a vast extent of sea.—ODYSSEY. i. 260.
- Upon. { *G. γῆρας ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς, old age upon the head.—PROV.*
D. ὑπὲρ ἀργύρου δ' ὄχνηται, they are carried upon silver. ANACR. Ode 51.
- Concerning. *G. ὅσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης καὶ τῆς πρεσβείας κατέβαυσαλό με, what he has falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace and embassy.—DEMOSTH. de Coron.*

Genitive, Dative, Accusative.

ὑπο.

- According to. *G. Ζηνος ὑπ' ἀγγαλίης, according to the command of Jupiter.—ODYSSEY. ii. 263.*
- After. *D. ὑπ' αὐτῷ Ζηνῶν κατεκλινετο, Zeno sat down after him. —LUCIAN.*
- At. *D. ὑπο νυκτι, at night.—APOLLON.*
- Before. *D. λεγῶ ὡς ὑπο Θεῷ, I speak as before God.—NAZIANZ.*
- Behind. *A. καὶ μιν κατακρυπτεῖ ὑπο τῇ θυρᾷ, and he conceals him behind the door.—HERODOT.*
- Below. *A. ἅμα κατεκλινετο, ὁ μὲν ἀνω, ὁ δ' ὑπ' αὐτόν, they sat down together, one above, the other below him.—LUCIAN.*
- By. { *G. ὑπὸ κήρυκος προγγόρευε τοῖσιν Ἴωνσι, he gave orders to the Ionians by a herald.—HERODOT.*
D. ὑπὸ Τρώεσσι δαμναῖ, that he should be conquered by the Trojans.—IL. v. 668.

(η)

| | |
|--------|---|
| For. | <p><i>G. ὑφ' ἰδούης δακρυῶν, to weep for joy—ARISTOPH.</i> <i>D. ὑπο τῆ ποιησῆς ἱπνῆντο, he was praised for his poetry.</i> <i>—XIPHILIN. in MERON.</i></p> |
| From. | <p><i>G. πύσσει λαβρὸν ὑπαι νεφελῶν, falls impetuous from the clouds.—IL. ο. 625.</i> <i>D. ὑπο Θεοῦ ἀρξαμένοις, beginning from God—NAZIANZ.</i></p> |
| In. | <p><i>D. κατακρυψας ὑπο κόλπῳ, concealing them in her bosom.</i> <i>—ODYSS. ο. 468.</i></p> |
| Of. | <p><i>G. ὑπο τῆς στρατίας, of the army.—LUCIAN.</i></p> |
| To. | <p><i>G. ἱκανὸν χρόνον ὑπο Πριάμοιο, he came yesterday to Priam.</i> <i>—QUINT. SMYRN.</i> <i>D. ὑπο Τροίῃ ἤγομαν, we led to Troy—ODYSS. ξ. 469.</i> <i>A. αἰσχιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπο Τάϊον ἦλθεν, he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy—IL. β. 216.</i></p> |
| Under. | <p><i>G. ὑπο χθονος, under the earth—HESIOD.</i> <i>D. ὑπο Περσησιν ἐστὶ Αἴγυπτος, Egypt is under the Persians—HERODOT.</i> <i>A. ὑπο τον μωθον, under a bushel.—MATT. v. 15.</i></p> |
| Upon. | <p><i>A. βάλαν ὑπ' Αἰσονίδῃ ἀμεινύματα, she darted glances from her eyes upon the son of Aeson.—APOL. ARG. 3. 288.</i></p> |
| With. | <p><i>G. καταβαινόντι ὑπο λαμπάδων, coming down with torches.—PLUTARCH. in CATON. MIN.</i> <i>D. ὑπο πολλῷ φωτι προῖσι, he advanced forward with much light.—PLUTARCH. in GALBA.</i></p> |

REMARKS.

In these examples a variety of English Prepositions are given, by which one Preposition in Greek may be properly translated at different times. But so refined a language could not arbitrarily affix to the same Preposition such a number of different and even opposite significations without regard to the transition from one sense to another. Upon a philosophical investigation it will be discovered, that each Preposition has one primary radical signification, from which the other senses are derived by an easy and natural transition.

All the relations referring to *rest* or *motion*, *place* or *time*, are expressed by Prepositions, which by degrees extended their office to incorporeal subjects. From the *mutual correspondence* of the ideas of *place* and *time* all Prepositions express

(9)

them equally. With respect to *motion* and *rest*, some express only *one* of these, and consequently govern but *one* case ; others express *both*, and govern *two* cases ; one for *motion* the other for *rest*. By motion is here meant, *motion towards*, or *progressive motion*. The Preposition which, in its primary sense, expresses it, always governs an Accusative only, the case of the active verb ; and that by a just analogy, as all external motion implies *motion towards* that upon which we act. If the hand strike the table it must move towards it. When a Preposition in its primary sense expresses *rest* only or *situation*, it always governs either a Genitive or Dative. When the same expresses *rest* and *motion*, it governs an Accusative for *motion* and one of the other two for *rest*, not indiscriminately, but *one* or the *other*. Ἐπὶ, upon, expresses both *rest* and *motion* ; as, ἡ σφαῖρα πίπτει ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ, the ball falls upon the ground—expressing *motion* ; ἡ σφαῖρα κεῖται ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς, the ball lies upon the ground—expressing *rest*.

When, besides the two cases appropriated to *motion* or *rest* in general, the Preposition governs a *THIRD*, this serves to express some *one* remarkable *mode* of the general signification : thus ἐπὶ with a Dative expresses *close upon* in *place* or *time* ; ἐπὶ μοι meaning *place*, next behind me ; meaning *time*, next after me.

ὑπὸ with an Accusative expresses *motion tending UNDER* ; with a Genitive, *rest UNDER*. Ἡ σφαῖρα, the ball, κυλινδρεῖται ὑπὸ τῇ τραπέζῃ, is running under the table ; κεῖται ὑπὸ τῆς τραπέζης, is lying under the table. With a Dative it expresses *modes* of UNDER ; ὑπὸ τῷ ναῷ, protected UNDER the temple ; ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ, subject UNDER the King ; ὑπὸ τῇ λύρῃ, directed UNDER the lyre.

Πρὸς, the most comprehensive of all the Prepositions, expresses *relation to* ; and in this primary sense governs an Accusative ; but when it signifies particular *modes* of *relation to* ; as, *close to* or *at* ; *united to* ; *joined to* ; *added to* ; it governs also a Dative.

Thus far to shew that particular significations make Prepositions govern a different case. It will also be found that all the metaphorical and secondary significations, in whatever contradictory ways they may be translated in a language of a different genius, which in briefly conveying a complex idea, may select some *one* simple idea for expressing the whole quite different from that which the Greek selects ; yet still in the Greek itself they may all be deduced from the primary by a simple, natural, and elegant analogy.

HETEROCLITES;

OR,

Nouns irregular in *Declension, Case, Gender, or Number.*

DECLENSION.

Nominatives whose Oblique Cases are of two or three different Declensions :

| N. | G. | | N. | G. |
|-------------|--------------------|------|---------------|----------------|
| μυρ-ης | -ης | 1st, | ιλιγγ-ος | |
| | -ητος | | ιλι-ος | |
| λα-ας | -ας or α | | θρη-ος | -ς 3d Simp. or |
| ρ-ης | -ης | 3d, | οιιδ-ος | -ος 1st Contr. |
| | -οος* | | οττ-ος | |
| διπ-ως† | -ως | | οχ-ος | |
| | -οδος | 4th, | σκαλ-ος | |
| ιρ-ος | -ου | | ταρ-ος | |
| | -ωτος | | ταρ-ος | |
| καλ-ως | -ως | | δισκοτ-ης | -ης* |
| | | | Αριστοφαν-ης‡ | -ος 1st |
| | | | Αρ-ης | -ς 1st |
| | | | Δαρ-ης | -ης or |
| | | | | 5th |
| δης-ης | | | | |
| στριμδαλ-ης | -ιδος 5th Simp. or | | | |
| τιγγ-ης | -ιος 2d Cont. | | | |

Nominatives which have *two* Modes of Variation in the same Declension :

θιμ-ης, -ιδος, -ιος, &c. χαρ-ης, -ιτος, -ιος, &c. χαρ-ων, -ονος, -οντος, &c.

Nouns redundant in the Nominative and Oblique cases :

| N. | G. | D. | A. | V. |
|----------------|-----------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Δις, obsolete, | Διος, Διι, Δια, | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Ζις, | _____ | _____ | _____ | Ζιυ. |
| Ζ-ης, Poetic | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Ζ-ων, Doric | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Instead of Ζις, sometimes occur Ζης and Ζας.

* The Oblique Cases of this Declension occur but seldom.

† So τριμς, πολυμς, Οιδιμς.

‡ See Reference (c).

§ Δω, Εδμς.

§ Boeotic. { Δω.
Δωτ.

| N. | G. | N. | G. |
|-----------|-------|----------|--------|
| μασ-ης, | -η. | αηδ-ων, | -ωνος. |
| μαυσ-ης, | | γοργ-ων, | |
| μασ-ους, | | εικ-ων, | |
| μαυσ-ους, | -ου. | Or | |
| υι-ος, | -η. | αηδ-ω, | -οος. |
| υι-η, | -ιος. | γοργ-ω, | |
| υι-ους, | -οος. | εικ-ω, | |

From the Impari-syllabic Genitive is often formed a new Nominative of another Declension ; e. g.

| N. | G. | N. | G. |
|-----------|--------|-------------|------|
| αλ-ξ, | -κος. | αλκ-η, | -ης. |
| ιω-ξ, | | ιωκ-η, | |
| κρο-ξ, | | κροκ-η, | |
| θυ-ξ, | -γος. | φυγ-η, | -ης. |
| δακρ-υ, | -υος. | δακρυ-ον, | |
| λ-ις, | -ιτος. | λπ-ος, | |
| Οιδιπ-υς, | -οδος. | Οιδιπιδ-ος, | -υ. |
| μαρτ-υς, | -υρος. | μαρτυρ-ος, | |
| ψιδ-υς, | -υρος. | ψιδυρ-ος, | |
| μικμκ-ας, | -ατος. | μικμκστ-ος, | -ος. |
| παθυμ-α, | -ατος. | παθυμαλ-ος, | |
| πρες-ας, | -ατος. | πρεστ-ον, | |

There is a great Number of Greek Words which, agreeing in Etymology and Signification, differ in the Termination of the Nominative, in Declension, and in Gender ; as, *πλάτης*, *πλάτης* ; *ὑδωρ*, *ὑδωρ* ; &c.

CASE.

Aptots.

I. The Names of the Letters of the Alphabet. II. Words which sustain Apocope. III. Numerals from Four to a Hundred. IV. Proper Names of foreign Languages ; as, *Δωδώνη*.

Monoptots.

N. ἡ δῶς, a Gift ; αἱ κατακλιθεῖς, the Fates.

Diptots.

N. ὁ λῆς, Acc. λιν, a Lion. N. φθεις, Acc. φθεις, Cakes.

Triptots.

| | G. | D. | A. | | G. | D. | A. |
|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|------|------|
| ἀλληλ | -ων, | -οις, | -ας, | ἱμαυτ | -ς, | -ας, | -ας, |
| | -ων, | -αις, | -ας, | | -ης, | -ας, | -ας, |
| | -ων, | -οις, | -ας. | | -ς, | -ας, | -ας. |

In like Manner *σινυτι* and *ινυτι* ; but the latter has a Plural like *ἀλλήλων*. See Grammar, p. 29. The following have the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular only :

Κρεττις, διμας, ἦδος, ἦτος, κωας οὐ κως, λιπας, μμηας, ιωνας, ὄνις, ἰφίλος, σιδας, σκίπας, τιμωας, τιμωας, ὕπας.

GENDER.*

Singular. *Masculine.*Plural. *Neuter.**ἱετμοι, ζυγοι, ταρταροι, χιδρων.*

Singular.

Plural.

*Masculine.**Masculine and Neuter.*

δισμοι, διφροι, κυκλοι, λυχτοι, μηροι, μαχλοι, ιωτοι, πυρτοι, χαλιντοι, σιτοι, σταθμοι, ταρτοι, τραχηλοι.

κελευθοι, Feminine Singular, Feminine and Neuter Plural.

NUMBER.

αυρ, αλς, γη, ἰλαιοι, πυρ, Singular only.

But *γαι* is found in Aristotle, and *γαιων* in Homer.

αμφω, δυο, Dual only.

πτερια, Εὐμεινιδες, Ἀθηναι, and other Names of Cities; Διουσιαι, and other names of Festivals, Plural only.

PATRONYMICS.

Masculine Patronymics are derived from the Genitive Singular of their Primitives, by changing the Termination into *-αδης, -ιαδης, -ιδης*.

Into *-αδης*, if the Primitive be of the First Declension, or of the Third in *ος* Pure of the Simples ; as, *Βορτας, -υ* ; *Βορτιαδης. Ἰππολ-ης, -υ* ; *Ἰππολ-αδης. Ἠλι-ος, -υ* ; *Ἠλι-αδης.*

* All these Neuters of the Plural Number come from Neuters of the Singular, which soon became obsolete.

What gave rise to the erroneous Opinion that the Feminines *γυνή, ἰδωι, πολυι, and χυμ*, are Masculine in the Dual Number, was the Use of the Article *τω*, put by the Attics for *τα*, in that Number, which is found before many other Feminines ; as, *τω φωνει, τω ἡμερα, &c.* See Clarke's *Homer*, * 778.

But when the Penultima of the Genitive is long, of whatever Declension it be, the Change is into *-ιδης* ; as, *Δαιετ-ης*, *-υ* ; *Δαιετ-ιδης*. *Ἀτλ-ας*, *-ων* ; *Ἀτλαντ-ιδης*.

Under every other Circumstance the Change is always into *-ιδης* ;* as, *Αἰακ-ας*, *-υ* ; *Αἰακ-ιδης*. *Νετ-ας*, *-ος* ; *Νετοριδης*.

Feminine Patronymics end in *-ις*, *-ας*, *-ης*, *-ων*, *-ωνη*.

Those in *-ις* and *-ας* are formed from their Masculines by casting off *δης* ; as, *Νετοριδης*, *Νετορις* ; *Ἡλιαδης*, *Ἡλις*.

Those in *-ης*, from the Nominative of the Primitives, by changing the Terminations into *-ις* ; as, *Χρυσης*, *Χρυσῆς* ; *Καδ-μος*, *Καδμῆς*.

Those in *-ωνη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *-ας* Impure, and of the Third of the Contracts in *-ις* ; as, *Ἀδρατ-ας*, *Ἀδρατινη* ; *Νορις*, *Νορινη*.

Those in *-ωνη*, from Nominatives of the Third of the Simples in *-ας*, and of the Fifth of the Simples in *-ων* ; as, *Ἰκαριος*, *Ἰκαριωνη* ; *Ἡτιων*, *Ἡτιωνη*.

Diminutives.

I. Masculines in *-ας*, *παππας* ; *αἶξ*, *λιθαῖξ* ; *ινης*, *ἑλαφινας* ; *ιλος*, *ναυτιλος* ; *υλος*, *ἔρμυλος* ; *ιχνος*, *χυλιχνος* ; *ισκος*, *ισατισκος* ; *ιωτ*, *μωριωτ*.

II. Feminines in *-ας*, *χαιρας* ; *-ις*, *κηρις* ; *ιγξ*, *λαιγξ* ; *υλη*, *βομβυλη* ; *αχνη*, *πιθαχνη* ; *ιχνη*, *πολιχνη* ; *ισκη*, *παιδισκη*.

III. Neuters in *-ιον*, *εραθιον* ; *αιον*, *γυναιον* ; *ειον*, *αγγελιον* ; *διον*, *γυθιον* ; *ιδιον*, *γυμμιδιον* ; *υλλιον*, *κρευλλιον* ; *ακτιον*, *πιθανιον* ; *αριον*, *ιναριον* ; *ασιον*, *κορασιον* ; *αφιον*, *χοραφιον*.

One Primitive has sometimes a Variety of Diminutives ; as, from *κορη* is derived *κορισκη*, *κορυσσιον*, *κοριον*, *κοριδιον*.

One Diminutive sometimes generates another ; as, from *πολιχνη* comes *πολιχνιον*.

POSSESSIVES

End in *-ιος*, as *ανθρωποιος* ; *-ιος*, *Ἐκτοριος* ; *-ιος*, *ἕρμειος* ; *-ιος*, *μυσιος* ; *-ιος*, *ανθρωπινος* ; *-ας*, *πατρως* ; *-ωδης*, *λιθωδης*.

* The Ionics form their Patronymics in *-ων* ; as, for *Κρονιδης*, *Κρονιων*. The Æolics in *-αδιος* ; as, for *Τιταδης*, *Τιταδιος*.

VERBALS

e generally formed by casting off the Augment of their Primitives and changing the Termination

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Passive

into { *μα*, as *γραμμα*, } from *γίγραμμαι*.
μη, — *γραμμη*,
μος, — *δισμος*, — *διδισμαι*.
μων, — *ισμων*, — *ισμωμαι*.

in the *Second Person* of the Perfect Passive

into { *ια*, as *δοκιμασια* from *διδοκιμασαι*.
ει, — *ποιησις* — *πιποιησαι*.
ασιος, — *θαυμασιος* — *τιθαυμασαι*.
ιμος, — *χρησιμος* — *κιχρησαι*.

in the *Third Person* of the Perfect Passive Masc.

into { *της*, as *χαρκτης* from *κίχαρκται*.
της, — *ποιητης* — *πιποιηται*.
τικος, — *πειτικός* — *κιπειται*.
τας, — *ακμης* — *κιμωται*.
της, — *κοσμητης* — *κικοσμηται*.
Femin.

into { *τις*, as *πιστις* from *πιπισται*.
τρα, — *δεχτρα* } — *δεχεται*.
τεις, — *δεχτεις*
τους, — *δεχτους* }
Neut.

into { *τηριον*, as *ποτηριον* from *πιπιται*.
τρον, — *διδακτρον* — *διδιδακται*.
τις, *σα*, *ον*, — *γραπτις* — *γιγραπται*.

in the *First Person* of the Perfect Middle

into { *ει*, as *τομεν*, from *τιτομεν*.
η, — *ιπιτελη*, — *ιπιτελων*.
ιον, — *λογιον*, — *λιλογα*.
ας, — *τοις*, — *τιτοις*.

A few are formed from other Tenses ; as,

λεικος, from the Present *λεισσω* ;

ταξαχην, from the Perfect *τιταξαχην* ;

θαην, from the First Aorist *ιθαην* ;

βουλη, from the Second Aorist *ιβουλην*.

VERBS DEFECTIVE,

which have only the Present and Imperfect Tenses, among which are a few Anomals, viz. such borrow their Tenses of other Verbs, in the Alphabetical Order of their Terminations.

Verbs in α Pure,

| | | |
|-----|---|---|
| αα | Desideratives, as τρατηγῶμαι. | |
| | Inceptives, κελαινῶμαι. | |
| αα | Derivatives Poetic from other Verbs, or from a Verbal Noun, | { ισχυρῶμαι from ισχυρῶν. ἰεχαιῶμαι — ἰεχαιός. |
| αα | Derivatives formed by inserting ι,* | { πεινῶ — πεινῶ. οἰχῶ — οἰχῶ. |
| αα | or ——— from αἶα, | { σῶ — σῶ. σῶ — σῶ. |
| υα | Polysyllables, | δακνῶ, ῥιγνῶ, εἰπνῶ. |
| ααα | Derivatives Poetic, | καδῶ, — καδῶ. |
| ααα | Desideratives formed from Futures,† | { γαμῶμαι — γαμῶμαι. ὀψῶ, — ὀψῶ. |
| υαα | All Verbs, | ἀγῶ, ἀγῶ, ὀπνῶ.‡ |

Verbs in α Impure.

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| βα | preceded by ι, | σῶ.§ |
| βα | preceded by a Li- | { επιβῶ, ῥιμῶ, φερῶ. |
| δα | quid, | { μιλῶ, σπινῶ, περῶ. |
| γα | Derivatives from Pret. Perf. Midd. | { κεληγῶ, from κεληγῶ. |
| σγα | —— Poetic formed by assuming σ, | { μισῶ, — μισῶ. |

* Many of these Verbs change ι into ε; as, κερῶ, κερῶ; σκιδῶ, σκιδῶ.

† Not so Poetic Verbs in αα from others in αα of the same Signification; as, ῥιμῶ, ῥιμῶ, τιμῶ.

‡ ὀπνῶ occurs in the Future, the Subjunctive Vowel being α away.

§ ἰσχυρῶ occurs in Sophocles for ἰσχυρῶ.

|| But κεληγῶ from κεληγῶ has a First Aorist, κελειγῶ.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|---|
| ιζω* | { Derivatives from Contracts of the same Signification, | αἰτιζω from αἰτιω. πολιμιζω — πολιμαι. |
| αθω | { Derivatives Poetic from Present Tenses, | ἀμυαθω — ἀμυαω. |
| ιθω | | φλιγυθω — φλιγυω. |
| υθω | | μινυθω — μινυω. |
| σθω | | βιζασθω — βιζαζω. |
| χθω | { Derivatives from Perfect Tenses, | ιριχθω — ιριικω. |
| κω | | ἰλικω — ἰλικα. |
| | | ἱρυκακω — ἱρυκα. |
| ασκαω | | γυρασκαω† — γυρασω. |
| ισκαω | { — from First Futures, | ἀρεσκαω — ἀρεσω. |
| ησκαω | | ἄλδησκαω — ἄλδησω. |
| θσκαω | | βρυσκαω — βρυσω. |
| ισκαω | | εὐρεσκαω — εὐρεσω. |
| υσκαω | { — from a Pres. Tense, | μειυσκαω — μειυσω. |
| οσκαω | | βοσκαω — βοω. |
| κω | { Contracts made Barytons by the Attic Dialect, Other Verb in λω Pure ; as, θέλω, κέλω, μέλω, πέλω, βολομαι. | αἰθλω — αἰθλιω. |
| βλω | { Derivatives from Verbs in λω Pure, | μεμβλομαι from μελομαι. |
| κλω | | κεκλομαι — κειλομαι. |
| φλω | | ὀφλω — ὀφειλω. |
| ιλλω | Polysyllables ; as, | δειδιλλω. |
| υλλω | Derivatives, | βδυλλω from βδω. |
| τλω | All Verbs ; as, | τιτλω, &c. |
| αγω | { Derivatives from Verbs in αω or ω, | φθαγω from φθω. |
| εω | | ἁΐσω — ἁΐσω. |
| αιγω | | βαινω — βαινω. |
| | | ἑλίσσασθαι — ἑλίσσθαι. |
| εγω, as, σγω, πγω. | { Derivative Poly- syllables, | φασεγω from φασω. |
| ογω | | ἄλσειγω — ἄλσειω. |
| ιγω | | τιγω, &c. |
| ογω | { Several Verbs, | ιδυγω, &c. |

* Also some in αζω ; as, ὠκυμενίζω.

† Many of these Verbs have a Reduplication ; as, διδρασκω, τιμασθαι, μιμνησθαι, πιπνικω, βιβζασθαι, τιτρωσθαι.

| | | |
|-------|--|---------------------------------------|
| γινω | Derivatives, several of which change the Vowel, | γίγνομαι from γινομαι. |
| κειν | | δακνω — δηκω. |
| μινω | | μεινω — μινω. |
| τινω | | πιτινω } — πιτω. |
| φινω | Futures converted into Pres. Tenses, Contracts made Barytons by the Attic Dialect, | πιφινω } — φινω. |
| αξιν | | αξιν Fut. of αγω. |
| ιξιν | | ιξιν Fut. of ικω. |
| εξιν | | αλιξιν from αλιξινω. |
| σπιν | Poetic Verbs, | ισπιν, ισπιν, ειπισπιν. |
| αιριν | Derivatives, | κεραριν from κερω. |
| γριν | Syncopated Verbs, | αγρομαι — αγειρομαι. |
| σιν | Futures made Present, | οισιν, ερσιν, τειρσιν, βησιν, δουσιν. |
| σσιν | Poetic Verbs, | παιφασσιν, αγωισσιν. |
| κτιν | Derivatives, | τικτιν from τικω. |
| πιτιν | | πιπιτιν — πιτιν. |
| σχιν | Contracts made | ισχιν — ιχν. |
| ψιν | Barytons by the Attics, | ιψιν — ιψιν. |

To these may be added Verbs, whose Reduplication terminates in a Liquid; as, βαμβαινω, παμφαινω, κερκαρινω, γαργαρινω, μαρμαρινω, μυρμυρινω.

Verbs defective Distributed into their general Classes :

| | |
|-------|---|
| ιδιν | { Inceptives or Imitatives. Desideratives. |
| ειν | |
| αιιν | —formed from Futures. |
| αλιν | Derivatives Poetic. |
| ογιν | |
| αθιν | |
| εθιν | |
| υθιν | |
| σθιν | |
| χθιν | |
| αιριν | |
| γιν | Derivatives changing the preceding Vowel, and assuming γ. |
| μιν | |

| | | |
|------|---|---|
| οω | } | Derivatives from ωζω. |
| ορ | | |
| ωω | } | Pres. and Fut. Tenses. |
| ωκω | | |
| γω | } | Perfect Tenses. |
| κω | | |
| βλω | } | Verbs in λω Pure. |
| κλω | | |
| φλω | } | Derivatives from Contracts of the same Signification. |
| ιζω | | |
| αιω | } | Verbs in αω, ιω, |
| αινω | | |
| εινω | } | Polysyllable. |
| γινω | | |
| κινω | } | Most of which change the preceding Vowel. |
| μινω | | |
| τινω | } | |
| φινω | | |
| κτω | } | |
| πτω | | |
| σχω | } | Futures made Present Tenses. |
| ξω | | |
| σω | } | Barytons from Contracts. |
| λω | | |
| ξω | } | |
| ψω | | |
| ιλλω | } | Polysyllables. |
| ινω | | |
| ινω | } | Many Verbs. |
| υνω | | |
| σπω | } | Poetic Verbs. |
| σσω | | |
| γζω | } | Syncopated Verbs. |
| τρω | | |
| υω | } | All Verbs. |
| | | |

Also Verbs in μι, whose Primitives are in Use ; as,

αἶτημι from αἶνω.
 διζημι — διζω.
 κίρνημι — κίρω.
 κίχημι — κίχω, &c.

And such as reduplicate the initial letters ; as,

ἀκαχημι, ἀλαλοκτημι, ἀλαλημι.

There are some which have only the Present Tense ; as, *βίωμαι*, *βησμαι* or *βισσμαι*, *τιωμαι*, *τιυμαι* ; which by Enallage are used as Futures ; also *γίμω*, *κω*.

Some have only one Tense in the Infinitive ; as the Poetic Verbs.

φωσσηται, 1st Aor. Act. from *φωσαίνω* for *φωξίω* ;
ἀζημεται, 2d Aor. Act. Doric from *ἀζημι*.

Some have but one Person ; as,

| Sing. | Plur. | Sing. |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| <i>δειδιθι</i> , | <i>δειδιτε</i> . | <i>φξίς</i> . |
| <i>κλυθι</i> , | <i>κλυτε</i> , or | <i>σχίς</i> . |
| <i>κεκλυθι</i> , | <i>κεκλυτε</i> , | <i>πξοσχίς</i> . |
| <i>πιθι</i> , | _____ | |

Most Verbs in *αίνω* want the Future, and are found chiefly in the First Aorist ; as,

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>διαίνω</i> | 1st Aor. <i>ἰδίηκα</i> . |
| <i>δυσχεραίνω</i> | _____ <i>ἰδυσχερήκα</i> . |
| <i>ἰαίνω</i> | _____ <i>ἰήκα</i> . |
| <i>ἰαίνομαι</i> | _____ <i>ἰενέην</i> , &c. |

φαίνω alone is complete in its Tenses.

Verbs in *δω* Pure, and most Polysyllables in *ζω*, *υω*, *υω*, *ευώ*, generally want the Perfect ; but *τομιζω*, *μολυνω*, *κωλυω*, *κωλευω*, and a few others, are complete.

ANOMALS.

In the following Table the Anomals, with their Proper Tenses placed beneath them, occupy the first Column on the left Hand ; in the other Column are borrowed Tenses under the obsolete Verbs to which they respectively belong ; which Verbs are placed opposite the Anomals of the same Signification, in the same Line.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

a.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------------|
| <i>ἀγαμαι</i> | _____ <i>ἀγασμαι ἀγαζομαι</i> . |
| | MIDDLE. |
| | <i>ἀγασσομαι</i> , 1st F. |
| | <i>ἀγασσάμην</i> , 1st A. |
| | PASSIVE. |
| | <i>ἀγασσέην</i> , 1st A. |

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.
 ἀγνυω } ——— ἀγω.

ἀγνυμι }
 The Compounds
 of ἀγνυμι have the
 proper Tenses.

ACTIVE.

ἄξω, 1st F. *ιάξω*
 ἤξα, 1st A. *ιάξα*
 ἤχα,* P. *ιάχα*
 ἤγον, 2d A. *ιάγοι*

MIDDLE.

ἤγα, P. *ιάγα*

PASSIVE.

ἤγην, 2d A. *ιάγην*

Attic.

Hence the Com-
pounds*κατιαξα.**κατιαγα.*

αἰδω }
 αἰνδανω }

—— αἰδέω.

ACTIVE.

ἤδεκα, P. *αἰδηκα*, Ion.

ἤδον, 2d A. *εἰδον*, Attic.

MIDDLE.

ἤδα, P. { *εἰδα*, Attic.
εὔαδα, Poetic.

αἰρεω

—ησω, 1st F.

—ηκα, P.

&c.

PASSIVE.

ἤρημαι, P.

ἤρεθην, 1st A.†

αἰσθανομαι

—— εἰλω.

εἶλον, 2d A.

εἶλῶ, 2d F.

MIDDLE.

εἶλαμην, 1st A.

εἶλομην, 2d A.

εἶλῃμαι, 2d F.

—— αἰσθεομαι.

αἰσθησομαι, 1st F.

ἤσθομην, 2d A.

αἰδανω }
 αἰδησκω }

—— αἰδέω.

* Ἀγνυα and ἀγνοχα, the two Attic Perfects, and ἀγνοχα, the Boeotic; also ἤγαγον, by Metathesis, for ἀγγογ, the Attic 2d Aorist, all belong to ἀγω, when it signifies *to lead*; as does the Participle ἀγαγας, derived by Busby from ἀγαγνυμι obsolete.

† The Ionic Privation of the Accent often occurs in this Verb, particularly in its Compounds; as, αἰσθῆναι; whence in the Compound ἀναἰσθῆναι, the ῥ inserted to prevent the Elision of the Vowel in ἀνα. The Reduplication of the Initial Letters dropping, makes the Pluperfect ἀναἰσθημην for ἤρημαι.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

| | | |
|----------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| αἰφάνω | } | αἰφειω. |
| αἰφαινώ | | ήλφον, 2d A. |
| αἰφαιώ | | |
| αἰεεινώ | — | αἰεω. |
| αἰινθεω | — | αἰλω. |
| | — | αἰλω, 1st F. |
| αἰεξω | — | αἰεξεω. |
| | | αἰεξησω, 1st F. |
| | | αἰεξαι, 1st A. Inf. |
| | | MIDDLE. |
| | | αἰεξασθαι, 1st A. Inf. |
| | | αἰεξαμενος, Part. |
| αἰωσκω | — | αἰωω — αἰωμι. |
| | | αἰωσω, 1st F. ἑαλων, 2d A. Attic. |
| | | ἑαλωσα, 1st A. } MIDDLE. |
| | | ἑαλωκα, P. } Att. ἡλομην, 2d A. |
| ἡμαρτανω | — | ἡμαρτεω — ἡμφορτεω. |
| | | ἡμαρτησω, 1st F. |
| | | ἡμαρτον, 2d A. ἡμφορτον, 2d A. |
| ἡμβλίσκω | } | ἡμβλω. |
| ἡμβλυσκω | | ἡμβλωσω, 1st F. |
| ἡμβλυσκανω | | |
| ἡμβλωσκω | } | ἡμφιεω. |
| ἡμφιεννω | | ἡμφιεω, 1st F. |
| ἡμφιεννυμι | | |
| ἡμφισκω | } | PASSIVE. |
| | | ἡμφιεσμαι } P. |
| | | ἡμφιεμαι } |
| αἰοίγω. | See αἰγω. | |
| αἰωγω | — | αἰωγημι. |
| αἰωξω, 1st F. | | ἡνωγεν, Imp.* |
| | | αἰωχθι |
| MIDDLE. | | αἰωχθαι |
| αἰωγα, P. Ion. | | αἰωχθε |
| | | αἰωχθε |

* See Grammar, p. 63.

† By Syncope for αἰωγεθι, αἰωγετε, 2d and 3d Sing. αἰωγετε, 2d Plur

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses,

γ.

γαμew — γαμw.

ἐγμw, 1st A.

regular ex- MIDDLE.

cept 1st A. ἐγμwμην, 1st A.

γῆρασx — γῆρw — γῆρημι.

γῆρw, 1st F. γῆρwαι, Inf.

ἐγῆρwα } 1st A. γῆρας,* Part.

By Syn. ἐγῆρw

γίγνομwαι } — { γινwμαι or } — γενwμαι — γενwμαι.
γινwμαι } { γινwμαι } γινwμαι, 1st F. γινwμαι, 2d.

ἐγενwμην, 1st A. ἐγενwσwμην, 1st A.

ἐγενwμην, 2d A. PASSIVE.

γέγονw, P. γέγενwμαι, P.

γέγwα, P. Ion.

from γw.

γίγνωσx } — γνω — γνωμι.

γινwσx } . γνωσw, 1st F. ἐγνων, 2d A.

MIDDLE.

γέγνω } διαγνwσx is found
by Metath. } P. in Aristophanes
for γέγνω
γέγνωσ, Part. }

δ.

δαιw† — δαζwμαι† — δαιζw

δαιw, 1st F. δαιζw, 1st F.

ιδαιζw, 1st A.

MIDDLE, MIDDLE.

δαιwμαι, 1st F. δασwμαι, 1st F.

PASSIVE. PASSIVE. PASSIVE.

δεδαιwμαι, P. δεδασwμαι, P. δεδαιγwμαι, P.

* γῆρας is also read.

† To divide.

‡ δαζwμαι is itself in Use.

enals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ο, 1st F. | δασω, 1st F. |
| α, 1st A. | ιδασα, 1st A. |
| , 2d A. | δεδακηκα, P. |
| SIVE. | PASSIVE. |
| , 2d A. | δεδακημαι, P. |
| DDLE. | MIDDLE. |
| ιαι, 2d A. Subj. | δεδαα, P. Ion. |
| ω } δηλω. | |
| ημι } δαμαω — δμαω, by Sync. | |
| | ιδαμον, †2d A. δεδμηκα, P. |
| | PASSIVE. |
| ησω, 1st F. | ιδαμην, 2d A. |
| νω } δαρθω | |
| | ιδαρθον |
| | Poet. & by Metath. } 2d A. |
| | ιδραθον |
| | δω — δεδιμι. |
| | ιδιον, 2d A. δεδιθι. |
| α } MIDDLE. | δειδιθι, Poet. } Impera. |
| | δεδια, P. |
| DDLE. | δεδιεναι, P. Inf. |
| α† | δεδιως, P. Part. |
| ω } δεικω. | |
| ημι } δεω — δευω, Poet. | |
| αι, Poet. | δεησω, 1st F. ιδευησα, 1st A. |
| | ιδησα, 1st A. MIDDLE. |
| | δεδηκα, P. δευησομαι, 1st F. |
| | PASSIVE. |
| | ιδηθην, 1st A. |
| ω } διδασκω — διδαχα. | |

learn. † Some derive this from δμαω.
διδωκα, that δ might not come three Times in Succession.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.
διδρασκω — *διδρασκω* — *δρασκω** — *δρασκω*.
διδρασκω, 1st F. *δρασκω*†, 1st F. *ιδρασκω*, 2d A.
ιδρασκω‡, 1st A. *ιδρασκω* §, 1st A.

δοκω — *δοκω*.

δοκω, 1st F. *δοξω*, 1st F.

&c. all Poet. &c.

δυναμαι — *δυναμαι* — *δυναζομαι*.

ιδυναμαι, Imp. *δυναμαι*, 1st F. PASSIVE:
ιδυνασθην, 1st A.

i.

ιδω — *ιδω*.

ηκα } *ηδικα*, P.

ιδηκα, Att. } P. PASSIVE.

ιδηδοκα || } *ιδηδισμαι*, P. Attic.

by Epenth. } *ηδισθην*, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

ιδηδομαι, P.

MIDDLE.

ηδα } P.

ιδηδα } P.

ιδωμαι for *ιδωμαι*, 2d F.

ιδω — *ιδω*.

ιδω || — *ιδω* — *ιδω*.

ιδω, 1st F. *ιδωσα*, 1st F. *ιδωην*, Opt.

ιδω } 2d A. *ιδωκα* } P.

ιδω } *ιδω*, Sync. } P.

MIDDLE.

ιδωμαι } *ιδωην*, Sync. } Plup.

ιδωμαι } *ιδωην*, Att. } Plup.

ιδωμαι } 1 A. *ιδωμαι*, Inf. } from *ιδω*.

ιδωμαι, Att. } *ιδωμαι*, Part. } from *ιδω*.

MIDDLE.

ιδω, P. 2d Sing. *ιδωσθα*, and *ιδωθα*.

* For the Compound Optat. *ιδωσθα* Aristotle has used the
ιδωσθα. See Dialects.

† *ιδωσθα* and *ιδωσθα*, Ion.

‡ By Syncope *ιδω*.

§ *ιδω* also in the 3d Plural, by Sync. for *ιδωσαν*. See Reference

|| Eustathius derives it from *ιδω*, *ιδωκα*, Att. *ιδωκα*

¶ Though the Present *ιδω* signifies both to see and know, its
proper Tenses have the former Sense, and those which it borrows
ιδω, the latter.

nals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

}
}

— εἰργω.

st F.

— ἔρεω — ἔρομαι.

ἔρησω, 1st F. MIDDLE.

ἔρηκα, P. ἔραμην, 1st A.

DLE.

PASSIVE. ἔρομην, 2d A.

ἔρημαι, P.

ἔρησομαι, Paul. P. F.

MIDDLE.

ἔρησαμην, 1st A.

ἔρομην, 2d A.

— ἔλαω.

PASSIVE.

ἤλαμαι

Att. ἔληλαμαι } P.

ἤλασμαι

ἤλασθην

ἤλασθην

} 1st A.

}
}

— εἶω.

εἶκα, P.

PASSIVE.

εἶμαι, P.

Poetic Compounds, ἔειπα, ἔειπον ;

ἔειπτα, ἔειπον.

1st A.

2d A.

— ἔβηω

ἔβησω, 1st F.

&c.

LE.

1,

61

— ἔλευθω.

ἔλυθον, 2d A. Sync. ἔλθον.

MIDDLE.

ἔλευσμαι, 1st F.

ἔλευθα, ἔληλυθα, Attic P.

1700

— ἔριδω.

ἔριδσω, 1st F.

ἔριδῶ, 2d F.

1700

— ἔριγγω.

ἔριγγω, 1st F.

ἔριγγον, 2d A.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive thei

| | | |
|---|----|--------------------------------|
| ἐρῦθαινω | —— | ἐρῦθεω. |
| ἐρῦθανῶ, 1st F. | | ἐρῦθησω, 1st F. |
| ἐρῦθῆνα, 1st A. | | ἐρῦθηκα, P. |
| ἐρῦθῆνας, Part. | | |
| ἰσθίω | —— | ἰδω, which see. |
| εὐρίσκω | —— | εὐρίξω. |
| | | εὐρίσκον, 2d A. |
| | | MIDDLE. |
| | | εὐρίσσεσθην, εὐρίσσεσθαι Sync. |
| | | εὐρίσσεσθαι, 2d A. |
| ἐχθάνομαι | } | —— ἐχθρομαι. |
| ἐχθόμαι | | |
| ἰχθω | —— | σχέω, —— σχήμι. |
| ἰξω | —— | σχῆσω, 1st F. |
| | | ἰσχήκα, P. |
| | | ἰσχήκον, 2d A. |
| | | σχέ, 2d A. Imper. σχέ, 2d A |
| | | ζ. |
| ζῶω | —— | ζῆμι. |
| ζῆσω, 1st F. | | ἰζῆν, Imp. |
| ἰζήσῃ, 1st A. | | ζῆθι, Imper. Æol. * |
| ἰζήκα, P. | | ζῆσθαι, Optat. |
| ζῆ, Imper. D. | | |
| ζῆν, Inf D. | | |
| ζῶην, Poten. Pr. Attic ζῶμι contracted from | | |
| ζῶν, Part. | | |
| ζέννυω | } | —— ζέω. |
| ζέννυμι | | |
| ζεύγνυμι | } | —— ζεύγω. |
| ζεύγνυω | | |
| ζῶννυω | } | ἰζεύγον, 2d A. |
| ζῶννυμι | | |
| ζῶω | —— | ζοω. |
| ζῶννυμι | | η. |
| ἠέασκω | —— | ἠέω. |
| | | ἠέωσιν, 1st F. |

* See Grammar, page 64, Note 1st

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

θ.

θελω θελω.

θηγαυω θηγω.

θησκει θηκω — τεθηκω — θανεω — θινω — τεθηρω.

θηξω, 1F. τιθηξω, 1F. ιθανω, 2A. θησω } 1F. ιθην, 2 A.

MIDDLE. τιθησω } 1F. τιθησθι, 1m.

ιθανομεν, 2A. τιθηκα, P. τιθηται, Opt.

θανειμαι, 2F. τεθνηκα, *Bosot. τιθεις, Part.

MIDDLE.

MIDDLE.

ACTIVE.

θηξομαι, 1F. — τιθηξομαι, 1F. — ηθησομαι & } 1F. Part.

τιθησομαι }

τιθησ, Ion. P.

τιθησιναι &

τιθησιναι.

τιθησας, Part.

θρωσκω — θορω.

ι.

ιδρυω — ιδρυω.

ιδρυθην, 1st A.

ιζανω — ιζω — ιζω.

ιζησω, 1st F. ισω, 1st. F:

ιθυνω — ιθυω.

ιθυσω, 1st F.

ινεομαι — ινω.

ιλασκομαι — ιλαομαι — ιλημι.

ιλασομαι, 1st F. ιλαθι and } Imper.

PASSIVE.

ιληθι }

ιλασμαι, P.

ιπτημι — πταομαι.

Regular

ιπτομεν, 2d A. Ind.

πτισθαι, 2d A. Inf.

πτομενοι, 2d A. Part.

ισχω } — ιχω, which see.

ισχημι }

* From τεθνηκα comes the Active Participle τεινυμαι, and the Middle Part. τιθιναι, dropping ι, for which the Poets use τειναι.

R.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

| | |
|--|---|
| <p> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa\epsilon\mu\alpha\iota\mu\alpha\iota \\ \kappa\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\nu\omega \\ \kappa\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu\nu\mu\iota \end{array} \right\}$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \kappa\epsilon\mu\alpha\omega.$ MIDDLE. $\kappa\epsilon\mu\alpha\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 1st F. </p> |
| <p> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\omega \\ \kappa\tau\iota\nu\nu\omega \end{array} \right\}$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \kappa\tau\eta\mu\iota \text{---} \kappa\tau\alpha\omega.$ $\epsilon\kappa\tau\eta\nu$, 2d A. $\kappa\tau\omega\omega$, 1st F. $\kappa\tau\alpha\varsigma$, 2d A. Part. </p> |
| <p> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\tilde{\omega}$, 1st F. $\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\kappa\alpha$ and $\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha \end{array} \right\}$ </p> | <p> P. MIDDLE. $\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, 2d A. Part. </p> |
| PASSIVE. | |
| <p> $\left. \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\alpha\iota \text{ and} \\ \epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\mu\alpha\iota \end{array} \right\}$ </p> | <p> P. </p> |
| <p> $\epsilon\kappa\tau\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$, P. Part. </p> | |
| <p> $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\nu\delta\omega$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\nu\delta\epsilon\omega \text{---} \kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\omega.$ $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\nu\delta\eta\sigma\omega$, 1st F. $\kappa\upsilon\lambda\iota\sigma\omega$, 1st F. </p> |
| λ. | |
| <p> $\lambda\alpha\gamma\chi\alpha\nu\omega$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \lambda\eta\chi\omega \text{---} \lambda\epsilon\gamma\chi\omega.$ $\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\chi\alpha$, P. Att. MIDDLE. $\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha\chi\omicron\nu$, 2d A. $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\omicron\gamma\chi\alpha$.* </p> |
| <p> $\lambda\alpha\mu\beta\alpha\nu\omega$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \lambda\eta\beta\omega.$ $\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\phi\alpha$, P. Attic. $\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha\beta\omicron\nu$, 2d A. </p> |
| MIDDLE. | |
| $\lambda\eta\phi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 1st F. | |
| <p> $\lambda\alpha\nu\theta\alpha\nu\omega$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \lambda\eta\theta\omega.$ $\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$, 1st F. $\epsilon\iota\lambda\alpha\theta\omicron\nu$, 2d A. </p> |
| MIDDLE. | |
| $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\eta\theta\alpha$, P. | |
| PASSIVE. | |
| $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\eta\sigma\mu\alpha\iota.$ | |
| <p> $\lambda\iota\mu\pi\alpha\nu\omega$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \lambda\epsilon\iota\pi\omega.$ </p> |
| <p> $\lambda\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota\nu\omega$ </p> | <p> $\text{---} \lambda\upsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\omega.$ </p> |

* According to some it is Attic from $\lambda\eta\chi\alpha$, inserting ν , $\lambda\epsilon\lambda\eta\chi\alpha$ & $\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\chi\iota\delta\alpha$, from $\pi\eta\theta\alpha$.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

μ.

| | | |
|----------|----|----------|
| μαίνομαι | —— | μαω. |
| μανομαι | —— | μανομαι. |

Regular.

| | | |
|---------|----|-----------|
| μανθανω | —— | μαθεω. |
| μαχομαι | —— | μαχομαι. |
| μελλω | —— | μελλεω. |
| μελω | —— | μελεω. |
| μελομαι | —— | μελεομαι. |
| μενω | —— | μενεω. |

Regular.

| | | | |
|----------|---|----|--------|
| μιγνυω | } | —— | μιγω. |
| μιγνυμι | | | |
| μιμνησκω | | —— | μινω. |
| μοργνυω | } | —— | μοργω. |
| μοργνυμι | | | |

ν.

| | | |
|------|----|--------|
| νεμω | —— | νεμεω. |
|------|----|--------|

Regular.

ο.

| | | |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| οζω | —— | οζεω. |
| οσω, 1st F. | οζησω and | } 1st F. |
| MIDDLE. | οζεσω | |

ωδα.

οδωδα, Att.

ωδοδα, by Metath.

| | | | |
|---------|---|----|----------------|
| οιγνυω | } | —— | οιγω.* |
| οιγνυμι | | | |
| | | | οιξα, 1st F. |
| | | | οιξα, 1st A. |
| | | | MIDDLE. |
| | | | ειωγα, P. Att. |

The Compound *ανειγω* has the Augment in the Beginning or Middle, or in both places; as,

ανεωγων.

ηνοιγον.

ηνεωγον.

| | | | |
|---------|---|----|--------|
| οιδανω | } | —— | οιδεω. |
| οιδαινω | | | |
| ιδισκω | | | |

* *οιγω* is itself in Use.

Anomala.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

οἶομαι }
οἶμαι }

—— οἶομαι.

PASSIVE.

αἰμαί, P.

αἰκτεῖσθαι

—— αἰκτεῖσθαι.

αἰκτεῖσθαι, 1st A.

αἰκτεῖσθαι, 1st A.

οἰχομαι

—— οἰχομαι.

ὀλισθαίνω

—— ὀλισθεῖν.

ὀλλυναι

—— ὀλεσθαι.

ὀλλυναι

—— ὀλον, 2d A.

ὀμνυναι

—— ὀμνῶ.

ὀμνυναι

MIDDLE.

ὀμῶμαι, 2d F.

ὀνημι

—— ὀνασθαι.

ὀνινημι

MIDDLE.

ὀνιναι

Part.

ὀνησομαι, 1st F.

ὀνιναι

ὀνησάμεν, 1st A.

PASSIVE.

ὀναμαι*

ὀνημαι

ὀνιναμαι

Pres.

ὀπτανω

—— ὀπτομαι.

ὀπτανομαι

—— ὀσφρασκαι.

ὀσφρασκαι

—— ὕταω.

ὕταω

—— ὕτημι

ὕταω

ὕταναι, Inf.

PASSIVE.

ὕταμενος, Part.

ὀφειλω

—— ὀφелеω.

ὀφελον, † 2d A.

* ὀναμαι, which frequently occurs in the Greek Writers, stands both for the Imperfect Passive and Middle of ἵσταμαι, and for the 1st Aorist Middle of ἵσταμαι, by Syncope for ὀνησάμεν.

† Used adverbially in all Persons and Numbers, either alone or with the Adverbs αἰ, αἰθε, αἰθε, and αἰ.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

ὄφλω }
ὄφλανω } — ὄφλεω.
ὄφλισκανω }

π.

παομαι.

πεπαμαι } P. of the same Signification with the Present.

πεπαμμαι }

παυθαιω }

πασχω }

— πηθω — παθεω — πυνεω.

MIDDLE. ἐπαθον, 2d A. MIDDLE.

πησομαι } 1st F. πεπονθα,* P.

πεισομαι } for πεπονθα
by Pleonasm.

πεσσω }

πεττω }

πετανυω }

πετάννυμι }

— πεπτω.

— { πεταω.

{ πεταζω.

PASSIVE.

πεπεταμαι }

πεπετασμαι }

πεπταμαι, Sync. } P.

περδω

— περδω.

πετομαι }

πεταμαι }

— πεταομαι — { ποταομαι.
ποταομαι.
ποτοομαι.

πηγυω }

πηγνυμι }

— πηγω.

πιμπλανω }

πιμπλημι }

πιπλημι }

— { πλω.
πιπλω.

* Messrs. Le Port Royal make λολυχα, παυθα, and διαβολα, the regular P. M. of λολυχε, παυθαι, and διαβαλλω, changing α into ι, but without sufficient Authority.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---|--|--------------|---|-------|---------|------|-------|--------|
| πίνω | } | — | πίνω | — | πινμι | — | πίνω | — | πινμι. |
| πινιζώ | | πινω, 1st F. πινθι, 2d A. ιπινι, 2d A. πινθι, Imp. | | | | | | | |
| πινισκω | | πινωκα, P. | MIDDLE. | | | | | | |
| | | PASSIVE. | πινωμαι† | } | P. | πινωμαι | } | 2d F. | |
| | | πινωμαι* | ιπινω, 2d A. | | | | | | |
| | | ιπινω, 1st A. | | | | | | | |

| | | |
|----------|---|----------------------------|
| πιπρασκω | — | πρασω. |
| πιπτω | — | πετω — πτω. |
| | | ιπιτω, 1st A. πτωω, 1st F. |
| | | ιπιτων, 2d A. πιπτωκα, P. |
| | | MIDDLE. |
| | | πιπῶμαι, 2d F. |

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------------|
| πιφασκω | } | — φασω. |
| πιφανυσκω | | |
| πιφραυσκω | | |
| πλεω | — | πλευω. |
| | | πλευσω, 1st F. |
| πνεω | — | πνευω |
| | | πνευσω, 1st F. |

πριαμαι.
ἑπριαμην, Imper.

| | | | |
|------------|---|---|-----------|
| πληγνυω | } | — | πλησσω. |
| πληγνυμι | | | |
| πτεινυμαι | | — | πτειρω. |
| πυνθανομαι | | — | πυνθομαι. |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|------|
| ιριζω | — | ιριζω. | ξ. |
| ιριξω, 1st F. | | ιριξω, 1st F. | |
| ιριριξα, 1st A. | | MIDDLE. | |
| MIDDLE. | | ιριριξα, | } P. |
| ιριριγω, P. | | ιριριγω, by Metath. | |
| PASSIVE. | | ιριριγων, Plup. | |
| ιριριθω, 1st A. Part. | | | |

*—According to the Analogy of those Verbs in α Pure, from which Verbs in μι are formed, as they always shorten the Penultima of the Perfect Passive, except in τιθαμαι; so that πινωμαι is on this account more regular than πινωμαι.

† By Enallage; πινωμαι occurs but seldom.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tense

ἴδω — ἴδω — ἴδω — ἴδωμι.
 ἴδωμι, 1st F. ἴδωμι, 1st F. ἴδωμι, 2d.
 ἴδωμι, 1st A. ἴδωμι, 1st A. ἴδωμι, Inf
 ἴδωμι, Par

ῥήγνυμι } — ῥήσσω.
 ῥήγνυμι } ῥήσσω, P. M. Attic for ῥήγγω.
 ῥήσσω } — ῥέω.
 ῥήσσω } — ῥέω.
 ῥήσσω } — ῥέω.

σέβω } — σέβω — σέβω.
 σέβωμι } σέβω & } 1st F. σέβω, 2d A.
 σέβω } σέβω

σκηδαίνωμι } — σκηδάω.
 σκηδαίνωμι }
 σκηδίνωμι }

σπένδω — σπένδω.
 σπένδω — σπένδω.

σφραίνω } — σφραίνω.
 σφραίνωμι }
 σφραίνωμι }

σφραίνω } — σφραίνω.
 σφραίνωμι }
 σφραίνωμι }

ταῖω } — ταίω.
 ταίωμι }

ταίωμι, 1st F.

ταίω — ταίω.

ταίω } — ταίω.
 ταίωμι }

ταίωμι } — ταίω.
 ταίωμι }

ταίωμι — ταίω, 1st F.

ταίωμι — ταίω.

Anomals.

Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| τρέχω | — | { δρέμω. δράμω. |
| τρέξω, 1st F. | | ιδράμω, 2d A. |
| τρέξα, 1st A. | | δεδράμηναι, P. |
| | | MIDDLE. διδράμα. |
| τρώω | — | φαγω. |
| ιτρώω, 2d A. | — | ιφαγόν, 2d A. |
| | | MIDDLE. MIDDLE. |
| τρώομαι, 1st F. | | φαγομαι, 2d F. for φαγῶμαι. |
| τρώχασα | — | τύχω — τυχῶ. |
| | | τύχων, 2d A. τιτύχας, Part. P. |
| | | τιτύχης, P. PASSIVE. |
| | | τιτύγμαι, P. MIDDLE. |
| | | τιτύγομαι, 1st F. |
| | | υ. |
| ὑπισχνέομαι | — | ὑποσχεδῶμαι. |
| ὑπνώτω | — | ὑπνώω. |
| φαίνω | — | φαίνω. Φ. |
| φάσκω | — | φάω. |
| φείω | — | οἶω — ἐνεχῶ — ἐνεγνώ. |
| | | οἶω, 1st F. MIDDLE. *ἤνευκα, 1st A. |
| | | ἤνευκα, Att. } P. |
| φθάνω | — | φθαῶ — φθηνί. |
| | | φθασα, 1st F. ἐφθην, 2d A. |
| | | ἐφθασα, 1st A. |
| φθίνω | — | φθίβ. |
| φραγγύω | — | φρασσω. |
| φυγγανῶ | — | φευγω. |
| χαζώ | { | χ. |
| χανδαῶ | | — χάδεω. |
| χανδανῶ | | καχάδησω, † Ion. and Poet. 1st F. |
| | | MIDDLE. ἐχάδον, 2d A. |
| καχανδαῶ, P. | | |

* See Grammar, page 43, 4th paragraph h.

† It is sometimes written with α; αα, κααδῆσω.

Anomals. Verbs from which they derive their Tenses.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| χαίρω | — | χαίρω. |
| χαράω, 1st and 2d F. | | |
| χάσκω | — | χάσκω. |
| χέω | — | χέω — χύω. |
| χέω, 1st F. | χέουσιν, 1st F. | χεχυκαί, P. |
| ἔχεται,* 1st A. | ἔχουσα } 1st A. | PASSIVE. |
| MIDDLE. | ἔχεται } | χεχυμαι, Perf. |
| ἔχεσθαι, 1st A. | | ἐχούθην, 1st A. |
| χρῶνται } | — | χρῶ. |
| χρῶνται } | — | χρῶ. |
| χρῶνται } | — | χρῶ. |
| χρῶνται } | — | χρῶ. |

ὠθεῖω — ὠθεῖω.
ὠσεω, 1st F. &c. ὠθησεω, 1st F. &c.

Those Verbs whose initial Letter is different from that of the Anomals or Defectives which borrow their Tenses from them, are here placed opposite them respectively.

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|--------|---------|---|---------------------|
| δράμω } | — | τρέχω. | ἔχω | — | { ισχω. |
| δράμω } | — | τρέχω. | οἶω | — | { ισχημι. |
| ἔλω | — | αἶρω. | φαγω | — | φρέω. |
| ἐνέγω } | — | φέρω. | φαω | — | { φασκω, πιφασκω. |
| ἐνέγω } | — | φέρω. | φαω | — | { φαυσκω, πιφαυσκω. |
| ἐργω | — | ῥέζω. | σκεω } | — | ἔχω. |
| | | | σχημι } | — | ἔχω. |

DIALECTS.

Ancient Greece, with its Dependencies, comprehended, besides the different Districts in *Europe*, Part of *Asia* and several Islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several Countries the Inhabitants, besides the common Language, had different Dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Eolic*; the last comprehending the *Boeotic*. The Poetic Style admitted all the Dialects, and had certain Peculiarities of its own.

* See Grammar, page 43, line 23.

ATTIC.

The *Attic* Dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its Neighbourhood. It is admitted by the *Poets* and *Writers* in the *Ionic* and *Doric* Dialects.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

1. Of Syllables in the same Word ; as,

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|------|----|------------------------|--------|
| αα | } | into | ω. | See Obs. 19, Page 195. | |
| αα | | | | | |
| ααι | } | — | η | — | 10. |
| ηαι | | | | | |
| ααι | } | — | γ | — | 9. |
| αο | | | | | |
| αο | } | — | ω | — | 11. |
| αω | | | | | |
| αω | } | — | ω | — | 19. |
| αω | | | | | |
| αα | } | — | α | — | 4, 6. |
| αα | | | | | |
| αα | } | — | η | — | 6, 20. |
| αα | | | | | |
| αα | } | — | η | — | 6, 20. |
| αα | | | | | |
| αα | } | — | ε | — | 10. |
| αα | | | | | |
| αα | } | — | α | — | 5. |
| αα | | | | | |

To this Dialect properly belong all Contract Nouns and Verbs.

2. Of Syllables in different Words by Synæsthesia, of which, there are six Species ; viz.

| | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------|---|-------|--|
| Synæsthesia by | Apocope, as | το ἀργυρίου τὸ ἀνδρός τὴ ἀγάθῃ τὴ ἡμετέρῃ τὴ ἡμέρᾳ τὴ ἀρχαῖᾳ τὰ ἔργα τῇ ἀντρίῃ τὴ ἵνικᾳ | Attic | τ' ἀργυρίου. τ' ἀνδρός. τ' ἀγάθῃ. τῇμετέρῃ. τῇμέρᾳ. τῇ ἀρχαῖᾳ. τ' ἔργα. τ' ἀντρίῃ. τῇνικᾳ. |
| | Aphæresis, as | το ἱματίον το ἰλαχίον | | τοῖματιον. τοῖλαχίον. |
| | Synæresis, as | αὶ ἱμοῖ ἐποδύνει | | ἱμοπεδύνει. |
| | Crasis, as | αὶ ἱμοῖ ἐποδύνει | | ἱμοπεδύνει. |
| | Apocope & Synæresis, | αὶ ἱμοῖ ἐποδύνει | | ἱμοπεδύνει. |
| | Apocope & Crasis, | αὶ ἱμοῖ ἐποδύνει | | ἱμοπεδύνει. |

II. Change of Letter or Syllable ; as,

| | | | | | |
|---|------|-----|-----|---------------|--------------|
| γ | into | β, | as, | γλῆχων, | βλῆχων. |
| λ | | γ, | — | μολίς, | μολίς. |
| μ | | ρ, | — | κλιβανος, | κλιβανος. |
| ν | | σ, | — | πιφύμασι, | πιφασμαί. |
| | | λ, | — | πνιμων, | πνιμων. |
| | | θ, | — | σῆς, | θῆς. |
| | | ξ, | — | συν, | ξυν. |
| σ | | ρ, | — | θαρεσίν,* | θαρίϊν. |
| | | τ, | — | σημεροι, | τημερον. |
| | | | — | πρασσα, | πραστα. |
| α | | ι, | — | λαος, | λαος. 2 Qbs. |
| α | | | — | ίλας, | ίλας. 2 |
| α | | α, | — | τα, Fem. Art. | τα.† |
| | | | — | λαος, | λιος. 2, 5. |
| ι | | ο, | — | πιπιμφο, | πιπομφο. 15. |
| | | α, | — | εὔφνη, | εὔφνῶ. 4. |
| η | | αι, | — | πησομαι, | πισομαι.‡ |
| | | ο, | — | πιπηθα, | πιποιθα. 16. |
| ι | | ω, | — | ίωκα, | ίωκα. 17. |

Diphthong.

| | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----------|------------|
| αι | — | α, | — | κλαιεν,* | κλαεν. |
| ει | — | η, | — | κληδας, | κληδας. 6. |
| οι | — | ω, | — | κλαιος, | κλφος. 2. |
| οι | — | | — | ήραινη, | ήραινη. |
| υ | — | α, | — | λαυ, | λειω. 2. |

Syllable.

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|------|---|--------------|---------------|
| τασαν | — | ιαν, | — | τυψατωσησαν, | τυψαγτων. 22. |
| μι | — | ην, | — | βοῶμι, | βοῶην. 24. |
| ησα | — | ις, | — | γιοιησαν, | γιοιεν. 27. |

III. Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in Perfect Tenses. Observation 15, 16, 17.

IV. Syncope.

| | |
|--|---------|
| σ in the 1st Futura Active and Middle. | 12 Obs. |
| Antepenultima of the 1st Aorist. | 14. |

* Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reversea this Instance, making *δαρουν* for *δαρουν* ; but greater Authorities are against them.

† See Note, page 165.

‡ In common with the *Bootic*. See παρχο, Table of Anomala.

| | |
|--|---------|
| α in the Perfect, sometimes with the Vowel or Diphthong following. | 19 Obs. |
| ι in the Third Plural Pluperfect. | 20. |
| η in the Aorists Optative, and Verbs in μ. | 27. |
| εα in εἶπεν, Imper. Passive and Middle. | 23. |

V. *Paragoge.*

- γς in Pronouns Primitive ; as, ἰγγυς, συγς.
 υς in Pronouns and Adverbs ; as, ἰτιυς, ἔκλυς, ἕμευς.
 ι and υ in Pronouns Demonstrative ; as, εἴτορι, αὐτῇ, ταῦτο, ταῦτι, ταῦτησι, ταῦται, ταῦτοι, ταῦται for το αὐτο, ταῦτοι for ταῦτο. There is sometimes an Elision of ε and α ; as, ταῦτι, ταυτι.
 ι in Adverbs, Conjunctions, and Prepositions ; as, εἴτωσι, ἰνι, οἷχι, μινι, ἰνι.
 θα in the 2d Person Singular of Verbs ; as, χρησθα.
 η in the Conjunction ὅτιη.

VI. *Apocope.*

- θα in the Imperative Active of Verbs in μ ; as, ἴτα and ἴτα, for ἴταθι, ἴταθι.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the Vocative like the Nominative in all Declensions.

Declensions of Simples.

2. In the 3d the Vowel or Diphthong in every Termination is changed into ω ; and the Penultima of Nouns in αος, if long, is changed into ι ; as, λαος, λειος, N. Plur. ἰλαα, ἰλειω, not otherwise ; as, τας, ταως. See Clarke's Homer, α. 265.
 3. Some words of the 5th in ης, -ητος, it declines after the 1st ; and some in ως, -ωτος ; υς, -ωδες, after the 3d. Page 163.

Declensions of Contracts.

4. In the 1st the Accusative Singular of Adjectives in ις Pure is contracted into α ; as, ἐνδεα, ἐνδεῖα. Page 122.
 Proper Names of this declension it forms after the 1st of the Simples ; and one Appellative ἀκινάκης. Page 163.
 5. In the 2d and 3d it makes the Genitive Singular in ως, contracting that from ις Pure ; χροως, χροῖς.
 6. In the 3d it contracts the Accusative Singular into η, and the N. A. V. Plural into ης ; but ις Pure has both Accusatives in α ; as, χροα, χροῖα ; χροαας, χροῖας. τεφῶς also occurs.

Adjectives.

7. It forms Comparisons by *-ιστερος, -ισατος; -αιτερος, -αιτατος;* and, in common with the *Ionic, -εστερος, -εσατος.*

Pronouns.

8. See Rule V. preceding page.
It uses *εαυτη* in the 2d Person, and *εαυτης* for *αλληλως*.

Verbs.

9. It contracts *ζω, διψω, πινω, περιψω,* and *χεομαι;* by *η* after the *Doric* manner.
10. It contracts *ωι, ει, ηι,* made by the *Ionic* Syncope into *η* in the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in *μι*; as, *ισασαι, τιθασαι, καθησαι, ιση, τιθη, κλη.* And sometimes in that of the Perfect *Passive* of Barytons; as, *μεμνησαι, μεμνη.* Ref. (*kk.*) p. 127.
11. It contracts the *Ionic* *ωο* into *ω*; *εε, ηε, οο,* into *η* in the 2d Person Singular of the Imperfect *Indicative*; and of the Present and 2d Aorist *Imperative* *Passive* and *Middle* of Verbs in *μι*; as, *ισω, ιτιθω, ικαθω, ιδιδω.*
12. In the 1st Future of Polysyllables in *ιζω* it drops *σ*; as, *ελπιω*, Middle *ελπιωμαι*. It does the same by those in *ωνω, εων, οων*, which are afterward contracted; as, *βιζω*. But *εκχω* uncontracted occurs, Joel. ii. 28. Gramm. p. 41. last paragraph, and p. 54, 1st Note.
13. It affects the Augment 7 different Ways. Gramm. p. 37.
14. It syncopates the 1st Aorist; as, *ευρατο* for *ευρηνατο*; *εγαμα* for *εγαμνησα*. By the *Ionic* it is made *ιγνημα*, which is most in Use. Gramm. p. 54, Note 2d.
15. In Dissyllable Perfects in *φα, χα*, it changes *ε* into *ο*. Gramm. p. 42.
16. It changes *η* into *ο*, according to some Grammarians, in the Perfect Active of obsolete Verbs; as, *ληχω, λιλογχα, πθη, πιποθη*, inserting *ν*. But they are better derived as in the Table of Anomals.
17. In the Perfects Active and Passive *ανικα, ανικμαι; αφικα, αφικμαι*, and the Middle *ειθα*, it changes *ι* into *ω*; as, *αφικω, αφικωμαι, ιωθα*, in which the *ι* is often retained; as, *ιωθα*. According to some this is not a Change, but an Insertion of *ω*; an Opinion which *ιωθα*, seems to sanction.
18. In the reduplicated Perfect *αγηχα* from *αγω*, it inserts *ο*: as, *αγοχηχα*.

19. It syncopates ϵ in the Perfect and Pluperfect Active, and contracts the Vowels ; as, $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\alpha\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\omega\varsigma$; $\epsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma$; and in some Persons the following Vowel is also syncopated ; as,

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\sigma\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\nu, \quad \epsilon\sigma\kappa\alpha\tau\epsilon, \quad \epsilon\sigma\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu. \\ \epsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\text{---}\tau\omicron\nu, \quad \epsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\text{---}\tau\epsilon, \quad \epsilon\sigma\tilde{\alpha}\text{---}\sigma\alpha\nu. \end{array} \right.$

20. The *Ionic* $\epsilon\omega$, $\epsilon\epsilon$,* $\epsilon\iota$, for $\epsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\iota$, 1st, 2d, and 3d Sing. of the Pluperfect Active and Middle, it contracts into η , $\eta\epsilon$, η ; as, $\epsilon\iota\lambda\eta\phi\text{---}\eta$, $\text{---}\eta\epsilon$, $\text{---}\eta$.

It syncopates ϵ in the 3d Plural of the same Tense ; as, $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$ and $\epsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\alpha\nu$.

21. From the 2d Person Imperative Active of Verbs in $\mu\iota$ it rejects the last Syllable, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha\theta\iota$, $\epsilon\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\eta$; † $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota$, † $\tau\iota\theta\eta$; $\delta\iota\delta\omega\iota$, $\delta\iota\delta\omega$.

22. It changes $\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$ into $\nu\tau\omega\nu$ in the 3d Person Plural of the Imperative Active, retaining the preceding Vowel in the 1st Aorist only of Barytons, and in both the Tenses peculiar to Verbs in $\mu\iota$; in the rest ϵ is changed into α , except in the Contracts, where α is changed into ω , ϵ into υ , and η of the Third remains ; as,

Barytons.

1st Aor. $\tau\upsilon\psi$ $\text{---}\alpha\tau\omega\tau\alpha\gamma$, $\text{---}\alpha\nu\tau\omega\nu$.
 Pres. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$ }
 Perf. $\tau\iota\tau\upsilon\phi$ } $\text{---}\epsilon\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\gamma$, $\text{---}\epsilon\nu\tau\omega\nu$.
 2d Aor. $\tau\upsilon\pi$

Contracts.

1st Conj. $\beta\omega$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---}\tilde{\alpha}, \quad \text{---}\tilde{\omega}\nu\tau\omega\gamma. \\ \pi\omega\iota \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}, \quad \tau\omega\sigma\alpha\gamma, \quad \text{---}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\tau\omega\nu. \\ \chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{---}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}, \quad \text{---}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\iota}\nu\tau\omega\nu. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

Verbs in $\mu\iota$.

Pres. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\sigma\alpha \\ \tau\iota\theta\epsilon\iota \\ \delta\iota\delta\omega \end{array} \right\}$ } $\text{---}\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$, $\text{---}\nu\tau\omega\nu$.
 2d A. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \epsilon\sigma\eta \\ \theta\epsilon\iota \\ \delta\omega \end{array} \right\}$

*The Contraction is used in the 2d Person, though usually limited by Grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

† In this Case the long Vowel is restored, but it is not always in Verbs from $\alpha\omega$.

‡ θ in this Place becomes τ by Reason of the preceding θ .

23. In the 3d Plural of the Imperative Passive and Middle it syncopates *σα*; as,

| | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|
| | PASSIVE. | |
| Pres. | τυγίσθω | } -σαι, —ν. |
| Perf. | ετιγίσθω | |
| | MIDDLE. | |
| 1st A. | τυγίσθην | |

24. In the Optative Active of Barytons and Contracts *μι* is changed into *ην*; as,

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| τυπτοι | } -μι, —ην. |
| βοῶ | |
| ποιῶ* | |

The Persons are varied in all the Tenses as in the Aorists Passive of this Mood :

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| τυπτοι | } -ην, —ης, —η. |
| βοῶ | |
| ποιῶ* | |
| | } -μεν, —ετε, —ουσιν. |
| | |
| | |

25. It uses the 2d and 3d Singular, and the 3d Plural of the Æolic Aorist. Gramma. p. 33.

26. It changes *σι*, the Penultima of the Optative Active of Verbs in *μι* from *ων*, into *φ*; as, *διδαιην, διδωην*.

27. It syncopates *η* in *ειημεν, ειητε*, of the Aorists Passive Optative of Barytons, and peculiar Tenses of Verbs in *μι* of the same Mood, also in *ειημεν, ειητε*, of the latter; and, in both, changes *ησα*, in the 3d Plural into *ι*; as,

| | | |
|----------|--------|--|
| 1st Aor. | τυφθην | } -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν. Attic, -μεν, -τε, -ιν. |
| 2d Aor. | τυπη | |
| Pres. | τιθην | |
| 2d Aor. | θη | |
| Pres. | ιθαί | |
| 2d Aor. | σαι | |
| Pres. | διδαι | |
| 2d Aor. | δαι | |

Writers.

Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian.—*Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.*—This Dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes*, used the former.

* The Doric moreover changes *σι* of the Penultima into *φ*; as, *φιλων, χερσων*.

IONIC.

The *Ionic* Dialect was peculiar to the Colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *Islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It is admitted by Writers of the *Attic* Dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *Poets*.

PROPERTIES.

It delights in a Confluence of Vowels ; hence it is distinguished from the common Dialect by.

I. The Resolution of Diphthongs and Contractions.

| | | | | |
|----|------|------|--------------|------------------|
| av | into | av̄ | { θαυμα | θαῦμα. |
| α | { | ᾱ | { αὐτος | αῦτος. |
| αι | | η | { ῥηδίας | ῥηδίας. |
| | | | { ἀληθία | ἀληθία. |
| ευ | — | { ει | { ρειθρον. | ρειθρον. |
| | | | { ἱτιτυφει | ἱτιτυφει. |
| εῦ | — | { εα | { τιθεισι | τιθεισι. |
| | | ηῦ | { εὔκομος | εὔκομος. |
| η | — | { ηῖ | { κρηζών | κρηζών. |
| | | ηαι | { τυπτη | τυπτηαι. |
| οι | — | οῖ | { τυπτη | τυπτηαι. |
| | | | { ταιη | ταιη. |
| | | οε | { φοβος | φοβος. |
| υ | — | αι | { ἀγαθειργια | ἀγαθειργια. |
| | | οιο | { λογι, τῃ | λογοιο, ταιο. 5. |
| | | ιω | { λιδῃ, τῃ | λιδω, τω. 4, 5. |
| | | οα | { διδωσι | διδωσι. |
| φ | — | αι | { πατρωος | πατρωιος. |
| η | — | εα | { κατηγηηαι | καταγηηαι. |
| ω | — | οο | { ιδιζω | ιδιζω. |

II. Syncope of

δ and τ in Oblique Cases.

ε in many Words ; particularly those in εα ; as, *ιρος*, *ἀρχι-
ρεις*, *εὐθιη*, *προμηθιη*, *συμπαθιη*.

ι in many Words ; as, *τελειον*, *πλειον*, *μεζων*, *ιω* for *ειω* Im-
perf. of *ἵαω*.

ο in 2d Persons of Verbs.

α in the Perfect Active.

III. *Epenthesis* of

α before Terminations of Verbs.

ε before Terminations of Nouns and Verbs, of some in all

Cases ; as, ἀδελφοί, κίτος, καινός, 1, 4.

ι in Dual Cases and many Nouns ; as, τίνος, ποιη for ποῖ. 5.

υ ; as, πούλος.

αι before α and η ; as, σελισαί, Ἀθηναίη, ἀναγκαίη.

IV. *Prosthesis* of

ε before many Words ; as, εἰς, ἐν.

Reduplication in many Tenses.

V. *Apharesis* of

ε ; as, ὄρεται, κίτος.

σ ; as, κιδάζω, μιλάξ.

τ ; as, ὑγαίον.

Augment.

VI. *Paragoge* of

α in the Perfect Middle. Gramm. p. 55, Note 2d.

οι in the 3d Persons of Verbs.

VII. *Change of Letter or Syllable* :

| | | | | |
|---|----------|------------|---------|-------------|
| β | } into ζ | βαρεθρον | } Ionic | ζερεθρον.* |
| γ | | πεφυγας | | πεφυζας. |
| δ | | δορεκαδεις | | ζορεκαδεις. |
| θ | — σσ | βυθος | | βυσσος. |
| ι | } — κ | νοῖν | | κοῖν. |
| π | | ποιος | | κοιος. |
| | | ἔδικοτε | | ἔδικοτε. |
| σ | — δ | δσμην | | ὀδμην. |
| τ | — τ | θῆτερος | | τῆτερος. |
| φ | — π | ἀφικομαι | | ἀπικομαι. |
| χ | — κ | διχομαι | | δικομαι. |
| | | οἶχι | | οἶκι. |

The Smooth and Aspirate Mute reciprocally ; as,

| | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|
| ἀκανθισ | } Ionic | ἀχαπτιος. |
| βατραχος | | βατρακος. |
| ἐνταυθα | | ἐνθαυτα. |
| χιταν | | χιθαν. |
| χυτρα | | κυτρα. |

* Change of Vowel and Consonant. See onward.

† The Rough into the Smooth.

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|----|-------------|---------|-------------|----|
| α | into | ι | βαρεθρον | } Ionic | βαρεθρον. | 6. |
| | | η | ιατρος | | ιατρος. | 4. |
| | | αι | αθλον | | αθλον. | |
| | | ια | ημας | | ημας. | |
| ω | — | ω | χρεω | } Ionic | χρεω. | |
| | | α | τεμνω | | τεμνω. | |
| | | η | ιππολοιστος | | ιππολοιστος | |
| | | ι | εστιη | | εστιη. | |
| ι | — | ω | πλω | } Ionic | πλω. | |
| | | υ | βιβλος | | βυβλος. | |
| | | ω | διωρο | | διωρο. | |
| | | ο | ζωη | | ζωη. | |
| αυ | — | η | βοα | } Ionic | βοα. | |
| | | ω | τραυμα | | τραυμα. | |
| | | η | ειρινης | | ειρινης. | |
| | | ην | λητωα | | λητωα. | |
| αι | — | ι | Αριστογος | } Ionic | Αριστογοσ. | 4. |
| | | αι | τελωνη | | τελωνησ. | 4. |
| | | ι | ιτιτυφει | | ιτιτυφει. | |
| | | ι | ιτιτυφει | | ιτιτυφει. | |

VIII. Contraction in few Instances.

| | | | | | | |
|----|------|---|----------|---|-----------|----|
| αι | into | υ | ο | ι | τιρος. | * |
| αι | } — | ω | βοαξ | | βοαξ. | 3. |
| αι | | ω | ανοσια | | ανοσια. | |
| αι | } — | ω | αγδονοια | | αγδονοια. | |
| αι | | ω | αγδονοια | | αγδονοια. | |

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts ε in all Genitives Plural.
2. It annexes ε to the Dative Plural of all Parisyllabic Nouns.
3. In the Article, ο or το before ε is contracted into ω; ας, ο

ιτιρος, ιτιρος.

Declensions of Simples.

4. In the 1st and 2d it changes the α of all Terminations (the Dual and N. A. V. Plural excepted) into η, subscribing the Subjunctive Vowel; ω of the Genitive of the 1st into ω, αν and ην of the Accusative Sing. into ια, and ας of the Plural

N. G. D. A. G. D.

into ια.—1 Sing. βοει-ης, -ια, † -η, -η or -ια. Pl. -ων, -ης or -ησι

A. N. G. D. A. G. D.

or -αισι, -ιας. 2 Sing. βι-η, -ης, -η, -ην. Pl. -ων, -ης or -ησι or -αισι.

* See Article in the Attic Dialect.

† βοειω in Hesiod by Syncope for βοειω.

5. In the 3d it changes α of the Genitive Sing. into $\omicron\iota\omicron$ (and in the Article, which is of this Declension, into $\iota\omega$, whose Dative also is in $\iota\omega$;) and $\epsilon\iota$ of the Dual into $\omicron\iota\iota$; Sing. $\lambda\omicron\gamma\text{-}\omicron\iota\omicron$, G.D. G. D. G. D.
Dual. $\text{-}\omicron\iota\iota$, Plur. $\text{-}\iota\omega\nu$, $\text{-}\omicron\iota\iota\tau$. Sing. $\tau\omicron\iota\omicron$ and $\tau\epsilon\omega$, $\tau\iota\omega$.
6. In the 5th by syncopating δ and τ it makes $\text{-}\iota\varsigma$, $\text{-}\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{-}\alpha\varsigma$, $\text{-}\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, of the 2d and 5th of the Contracts. $\Theta\epsilon\tau\text{-}\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{-}\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

Contracts.

7. In the 1st and 2d the Genitive and Dative Sing. in the 3d all cases have ϵ of the Penultima changed into η . 1 Sing. G. D. G. D.
 $\text{*}\Lambda\rho\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta\iota$. 2. $\pi\alpha\lambda\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta\iota$. The Table of this Declension in the Grammar, p. 14, is rather *Ionic* than *Common*. Ref. (t)
G. D. A. N.A.G.D. N.V.
p. 123. 3. Sing. $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\text{-}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{-}\eta\iota$, $\text{-}\eta\alpha$. Dual. $\text{-}\eta\epsilon$, $\text{-}\eta\omicron\iota\nu$. Plur. $\text{-}\eta\epsilon\varsigma$,
G. D. A.
 $\text{-}\eta\omega\nu$, $\text{-}\eta\sigma\iota$, $\text{-}\eta\alpha\varsigma$.

8. In the 4th it makes the Accusative in ν ; as, $\Lambda\eta\tau\nu$. G. D.
9. In the 5th it changes α of the Penultima into ϵ . $\kappa\epsilon\rho\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{-}\epsilon\iota$, &c.

Adjectives.

10. In the Feminine $\epsilon\iota\omega$ from $\nu\varsigma$, ϵ is syncopated in every Case;
N. G.
as, $\delta\epsilon\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$ or $\text{-}\epsilon\eta$, $\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ or $\text{-}\epsilon\eta\varsigma$.

Pronouns.

11. It inserts ϵ before every Termination of $\epsilon\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ and $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ with its Compounds; G. $\tau\epsilon\tau\iota\epsilon$, D. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omega$. Seldomer when $\alpha\nu$ is changed into $\omicron\omega$,* N. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, A. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu$, particularly in the Compounds; D. $\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\omega$, but $\epsilon\iota\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, and its contracted Form $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\epsilon$, also occur.
12. It removes the Augment *syllabic* and *temporal*. $\beta\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\omega\kappa\iota$, $\alpha\pi\epsilon\sigma\iota$, $\epsilon\iota\theta\alpha$.† *Herodot.* Sometimes the Reduplication only; as, $\epsilon\kappa\tau\eta\mu\alpha\iota$; sometimes both; as, $\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\epsilon\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$ for $\tau\epsilon\tau\epsilon\chi\eta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$, and from the Pluperf. both Augments; as, $\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron$ for $\epsilon\iota\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron$. On the contrary it reduplicates the Pres. Imperf. and both

* See Rule I. Example 1st.

† On the Supposition that α is an Insertion and not a Change of δ . The Augment of this Verb is ϵ .

| Active. | | Passive. | |
|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| Pres. | τυπῆσι. | 1st Aor. | τυφθῆσι.* |
| Perf. | τετυφῆσι. | 2d Aor. | τυπῆσι.* |
| 1st Aor. | τυψῆσι. | MIDDLE. | |
| 2d Aor. | τυπῆσι. | Perf. | τετυπῆσι. |

19. In the 2d Sing. of the 1st Aorist Middle it resolves *ω* into *αο* ; as, ἰτυψ-ω, -αο.

20. In all Tenses of the Indicative and Optative whose 3d Sing. ends in *ται*, or *το* it forms the 3d Plur. by inserting *α* before those Terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding Letters, shortening the long Vowel, dropping the Subjunctive of the Diphthong, (except in the Optative,) changing the smooth Mute into the rough, and *σ* into the Characteristic of the 2d Aorist *δ* or *θ* ; as,

| Pres. & Perf. Sing. | Plur. | Imp. & Pluperf. Plur. |
|--|--|--|
| <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> τυπτε πεφιλῃ κεχρυσω κῆ κκολλῃ ἱψαλ τυτυπ λαλεῖ πεφρασ πεπλησ </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> -ται. </div> | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> τυπτε πεφιλῃς κεχρυστο κῆς κκολλο ἱψαλ τυτυφ λαλεχ πεφραδ πεπλαθ </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> -αται. </div> | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> ἰτυπτε ἰπεφιλῃς ἰκεχρυστο ἰκῆς ἰκκολλο ἱψαλ ἰτετυφ ἱλαλεχ ἱπεφραδ ἱπεπλαθ </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> -ατο. </div> |

When *α* precedes those Terminations, instead of inserting another *α* after it, this Dialect inserts an *ε* before it ; as,

| 3 Sing. 3. Plur. | 3. Sing. 3. Plur. |
|---|---|
| <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> δυν μυχαν ἀναπτι </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> -αται, -εαται, </div> | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> ἰδυν ἰμυχαν ἰνηπτι </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; margin: 0 10px;">}</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> -ατο, -εατο. </div> |

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts Verbs in *αω* into *η* ; as, ἔρῃς, ἔρῃ, ἔρῃν.

22. In the Contract Tenses of Verbs in *αω* it inserts *ε* after Contraction ; as, χρεῖμαι, ἰμειχάνειμην ; Imperat. χρεῖ ; † but oftener changes *α* into *ε* ; as, χρεομαι, ἰεομαι. Sometimes in the Present Subjunctive Passive of Barytons ; as, κτείνωνται ; always in the 2d Aorists, as, τυφθεω, τυπιῶ. Also in the 3d

* Also τυφθῆσι, τυπῆσι. See Observation 21.

† χρεῖ occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of χρε, Imperative of χρεομαι for χρεομαι.

Plur. of the present Indicative of Verbs in *μι* from *αω*, and the Present and 2d Aor. Subjunctive of those from *αω* and *εω* in the Active Voice ; as, *ἰσιῶσι*, *ἰσιῶσι*, *τιθιῶσι*, *τιθιῶσι*, *θιῶσι*. Sometimes, in the 3d Person Middle Voice ; as, *θιηται*.

23. It syncopeates *σ* in the 2d Persons Passive and Middle of Verbs in *μι*. Gramm. p. 66, 67, 68.

24. In the 3d Plur. of the Present Active of Verbs in *μι* from *εω*, *οω*, *υω*, it inserts *α*, syncopeating the Subjunctive Vowel of Diphthongs ; as, *τιθιισι*, *τιθιασι* ; *διδυσι* *διδυασι* ; *ζευγυσι*, *-υασι*.

25. It contracts *ση* from *οαω*, *οεω*, into *ω* ; as, *βοησων*, *βωσων* ; *ἐννοήσας*, *ἐνωσας* ; *ἐνενοήντο*, *ἐνενωντο*.

Instead of the regular Tenses of *κειμαι* and *άνειμαι* it uses those of their Primitives *κίω* and *άνιω* ; as, *κεινται*, *άνιενται*, *κεινται*, &c.

It makes *λαμβάνω* borrow its Tenses as if from *λαβω* and *λαμβάνω*, *καταλαμβάνει*, *λαμβάνομαι*, *λαμβάνω*, &c. occur in Herodotus.

Writers.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.

DORIC.

This Dialect was used first in *Lacedæmon* and *Argos* ; afterwards in *Epirus*, *Magna Græcia*, *Sicily*, *Crete*, *Rhodes*, and *Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* Writers and the *Poets*.

PROPERTIES.

I. Contraction of *ο* and *και* when prefixed to Vowels and Diphthongs.

Common.

τα ἡματα,
εἰλαφος,
οἱ αἱπολοι,
οἱ αἱπολοι,
τε αλλος,
τε εὐελοιο,
τα αγγιστα,
τα οὔτα,
και ἱεραπινης,
και οἶπτο,
και ὁ Ἀδονις,
και ὁ εκ,

Doric.

τάματα.
άλαφος.
άπολοι.
άπολοι.
τάλλος.
τάυελοιο.
τάγγιστα.
τάστα.
κῆραπινης.
κῆπτο.
χῶδονις.
χῶκ.

Other Contractions:

| | | | |
|----|--------|----------------------------|-----|
| αι | into η | ἱτιμης, ῥ | |
| αι | — η | τιμης. | |
| ια | — η | κρης, φρητι. | 22. |
| αι | — ι | θις, Ἀγεις, βασιλευς, Gen. | 5 |
| οι | — ω | βακας. | |

II. Change of Letter or Syllable; as,

| | | | |
|---|--------|------------------------------------|-----|
| γ | into δ | δα, δαν.* | |
| δ | — θ | ψυθος,* ἱπιμηθης, θατος. | |
| | — τ | θιματος,* Ἀστριματος. | 4. |
| δ | — σδ | συριδω, μασδος. | |
| | — δ | γυριδω, ῖδω, by Metathesis ἱρδω. | |
| | — δδ | μυδδω, χερδδω, also Æolic. | 9. |
| | — τ | ἱριταν. | |
| | — ττ | συριττω, φριττω, βριματτω. | |
| δ | — δ | ἀνδρησ, Δωμδρις. | |
| | — ζ | ζυμβρις. | |
| θ | — σ | πασσινος, μυσιδδω,* σιος,* | |
| | — τ | ἀνηται, κλαιστοι.* | |
| | — φ | φης, φλιβρις. | |
| κ | — γ | ἀγης, ἱογμιν for ἱοκαμιν. | |
| | — τ | τῖνος, τῆος.* | |
| λ | — ς | φιντα, ἡθον, κιντο for κελιτο.† | |
| | — φ | φαιρος. | |
| μ | — β | βυσινη, βυμαξ.* | |
| ν | — σ | τυπτομιν, καλμ,* μωι,* also Æolic. | |
| π | — β | ἱμβολη, ἁμβλακια. | |
| ρ | — κ | μικκας for μικρος. | |
| σ | — δ | πιφραδμαι. | |
| | — τ | τῶ, φῶτι, Ἀστριμτιον, Πασηδαν. | 23. |
| | — ντ | τυπταντι, τιθιντι.* | 17. |
| | — ξ | οιανδξω, κληξω,* ὀρηξω. | 11. |
| τ | — κ | ποκα, τικα.* | |
| | — ς | πορμιν. | |

* Words to which the Asterism is affixed, undergo some Change of another Letter.

† When τ or θ follows.

‡ See γητο in the Æolic.

| | | | | |
|----|------|----|------------------------------|------------|
| α | into | ε | κρετος, also <i>Ionic</i> . | |
| | | ο | πορδαλις. | |
| | | ω | ἀγαθον, ἄριστος, ἀρχομαι. | |
| ε | — | α | τραφω, τραχη. | |
| | | οι | τυψιπτον. | 16. |
| η | — | ι | σιος,* χαλκιος, | |
| | | α | μην, φαιμα, εφαν, ἄδν. | 2, 13, 19. |
| ο | — | α | ἄμν, εἰκασι. | |
| | | ε | αυδρεφονον, | |
| | | ω | κωρος, μανος, ὤρος, ὠρα.† | |
| | | αι | μαλακκαιποδες. | |
| ι | — | ευ | τυψευμει.* | 16. 17 |
| | | ε | τυψμει.* | |
| | | α | πρετος, θρεων, ιπαξα, γελων. | 2, 22. |
| αι | — | ευ | ἡγαπιυν, γελιυσα. | |
| | | ι | για, νειν. | |
| οι | — | ε | ἄρχικαι. | |
| | | α | κλαδας, κλαξω,* γαρμων. | 24. |
| οι | — | αι | κλαιδα, κλαισρον, ἡθαιον. | |
| | | η | ἡχον, ἡλον. | 14. |
| | | η | τεληας, τηνος. | |
| οι | — | α | κρονιδα. Gen. | |
| | | ο | λογος. Accus. | |
| | | ω | λογος. Acc. ὠραγοι, ἰγαν. | 3, 24. |
| ευ | — | οι | τυπτοις, τυπτοισα, ὑψωι.* | 12. 18. |
| | | ευ | τυπτω, καλιυσα. | |
| | | ει | εισιθωα. | |
| οι | — | φ | τρεφον, προμεινωι, φμαι. | |
| φ | — | οι | ἡροιοι. | |

III. Syncope of

| | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------|
| θ | ἱσλος, μμα, ππα. | |
| ε | θῶσθι, θῶσαι. | |
| ι | τυπτοις, τυπτεν, τιθιντι.* | 15, 17. |
| υ | διθοντι.* | 17. |
| ω | πρεν for πρεων.* | |

* See first Note, preceding page.

† Plato says that *ωρε* was used for the ancient and *Attic* *ὠρε*, *δρα* το *ὠρεζον* τας *καίρας*.

‡ This seems to come from Verbs in *ω* made *ω* by the *Attic* and *Ionic* Dialect.

§ By another Syncope for *θιασθῶ*.

IV. *Epenthesis* ofα *ισυαται.*η *κίχης.*ι *τυψεί-τον, τε; τυψείται; *τυψαίς.*

16.

σ *τυπτημισθα.*

20.

V. *Aphaerasis* of

θε in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

OBSERVATIONS.

M. F.

1. It makes the Nominative Plur. of the Article
- τοι, ται.*

Declensions of Simples.

2. In the 1st and 2d it changes
- ς*
- of the Genitive Sing. of the 1st,
- ω*
- of the Gen. Plur. of both, and
- η*
- of every Termination, into

α. Sometimes also the Gen. Plur. of the 3d and 5th; as,

N. G. D. A. V. G.

| | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| τελων-ας, -α, | } -α, -αν, -α.—Plur. -αν. |
| ἀρετ-α, -ας, | |

3. Proper Names in
- ας*
- have
- ο*
- syncopated, and are declined after

N. G. D. A. V.

the 1st; as, for *Μινελ-ας*, -ς, &c. *Μινελ-ας, -α, -α, -αν, -α.*

In this Declension it changes *ς* into *ω*, that of the Accusative Plural sometimes into *ο*, and rejects the *ς* Subscript of the Dative; as,

G. D. G. A

Sing. *λογ-ω, -ω.*—Plur. *-αν, † -ας* or *-ος.*It also changes *ς* into *ω* in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. and

Nom. Acc. Voc. Plur. contracted of the 5th; as, N.

βως. Acc. *βων.* Plur. N. A. V. *βῶς.*

4. It changes
- δ*
- into
- τ*
- in Nouns in
- ις, -ιδος*
- ; as,

Gen. *θεμιτος, μεριτος, Ἀρτεμιτος.*

Contracts.

7. It changes
- η*
- and
- ευ*
- of the Nom. and Voc. of the 1st and

N. V. N. V.

3d reciprocally; as, *Ἄρεως, -ευ; βασιλ-ης, -η* *ιο* or *ς* of all Genitives in *ις* into *ευ*; as, *χίλιευς, πολλευς, Ὀδυσσευς.*† *ς* into

* Third Sing. 1st Fut. Middle.

† This infrequent.

‡ Ods. α 397.

ω in the Genitive Sing. of the 4th ; as, G. Ἀχ^ω_ς. *ις* of the Nom. Plur. into *ης* without the Subscript. *ιω* of all Genitives into *α* : This last but seldom.

Pronouns.

6. To *ιγω* in the Nom. Sing. it annexes *ν, η, γα, νγα*. In the Penultima of the Dual and Plural it changes *ν* into *α*, and often uses the Sing. Accusative for the Dual and Plural. See Table at the end of Dialects.
7. In the Pronoun of the 2d Person it changes *σ* into *τ*, and annexes *γα, νη*. See Table.
8. In the 3d Personal Pronoun for the Accusative, *ι* it uses the Accusative of *ι*, G. *ις* obsolete with *μ* or *ν* prefixed ; as, *μιν, νιν*, which often stand not only for *ι* but for *αὐτ-ον, -ην, -ο*, and also for the Plural *αὐτ-ους, -ας, -α*. For the Plural Dative *σφισι* it uses the Dual *σφιν*, which by Aphæresis becomes *φιν*. For the Plural Accusative *σφας* it uses the Dual *σφι*, by Metathesis *φσι*, hence *ψι*. As the Relative *αὐτός* is often used for the Reciprocals *ῖ* and *αὐτς* (contracted from *ἑαυτς*), so *φιν* and *ψι* are used respectively for *αὐτ-αις, -αις* ; *αὐτ-ης, -ας, -α*, in all Genders ; *ψι* sometimes for the Accusative Sing. *αὐτ-ον, -ην, -ο*.

In the Possessives it changes

| | | |
|-----------------|------|---------------|
| <i>σος</i> | into | <i>τεος</i> . |
| <i>ός</i> | — | <i>ιός</i> . |
| <i>ἡμιτερος</i> | — | <i>ἄμος</i> . |
| <i>ὑμιτερος</i> | — | <i>ὕμος</i> . |
| <i>σφιτερος</i> | — | <i>σφος</i> . |

Verbs.

9. It changes *ς* the Characteristic of the Present into *σδ, δ, δδ, τ*, and *ττ* ; as, *συρισδω, γυμιαδω, πατοδδω, ὀριτω, φρεττω, συριττω*.
10. It makes new Present Tenses from Perfects by changing *α* into *ω* ; as, *ιστηω, πιποισω, διδοικω, κεκληγω, πιφρικω, πιφουκω*.
11. It changes *σ* the Future Characteristic of Verbs in *ς*, and of some in *ω* Pure, into *ξ* ; as, *ἀντιαξω, γιλαξω*.
12. It changes *ν* in the Penultima of the 1st Futurē and 1st Aor. of Verbs in *ω* Pure into *αι* ; as, *ἀκοισω, ἀκοισεν*.
13. It changes *ν* in the Penultima of the 1st Future and 1st Aor. Perfect and Pluperfect into *α* ; as, *φιλασσω, ἰτιμασσω, τιθασσω, μιμνησμαι, ἱμνησμενην*.

From *πιφρικα* for *πιφριχα*.

14. It changes *ι* the Augment, formed by annexing *ι* into *η* without a Subscript ; as, *ἦχον*, *ἦλυν*.
15. It syncopates *ι* in the 2d and 3d Persons Sing. of the Present Indicative Active, and in every Tense of the Infinitive ending in *ειν* ; as, *τυπτ-εις*, *-ει*, *τυπτειν*, *τυψειν*, *τυπειν*.
16. It circumflexes the 1st Future Active and Middle, and forms it like the 2d ; as,

Act. *τυψ-ῶ*, *-εῖς*, *-εῖ*. *εἴτον*, *-εἴτον*. *-ε** } *μιν*,† *-ειτε*, *-ε* } *ἦι*.
-ειν } *-ειν* }

Mid. *τυψ-ῆμαι*, *-ῆ*, *-ειμαι*. *-εμεθον*, *-εισθον*, *-εισθον*, &c.

17. It changes *ν* into *σ* in the 1st Person Plural of all Tenses Indicative and Subjunct. Active, and of the 2d Aorists Subjunct. Passive ; also *σ* into *ντ* in the 3d Plural, dropping the Subjunctive Vowel of the preceding Diphthong, except in the 2d Future ; as, *τυπτομεν*, *ετυπτομεν*, *τυψομεν*, *ετυψαμεν*, &c. *τυπτοντι*,† *τυψοντι*,† *τετυφοντι*.† *τυπνυντι*,† *τιθιντι*,† *διδοντι*,† *τυπνυντι*, *τυψνυντι*, Pass. *τυφθωντι*, *τυπνυντι*.
18. It changes *οι* into *ω* in the Penultima of Barytons and Contracts of the Optative Active, whose Termination *μι* the *Attic* had before changed into *ηι* ; as, *Attic*, *τυπτοιην*, *ποιτοιην* *χευσοιην* ; *Doric*, *τυπτωην*, *ποιωην*, *χευτωην*.

It also changes *ω* of the Penultima both of the Contracts and Barytons into *ου*, sometimes into *οι* ; as. Act. *φιμ-εῶμεν*, *-εῶντι*. Imp. *φιλιεῶν*, *τυψεῶμεν*, *-εῶντι*, *τυπ-εῶμεν*, *ἔντις* or *-εῶντι* or *-οντι*. Part. *τυπτεῖσιν*, *φιλιεῶν*. Pass. and Midd. *φιλεῶμαι*. 1st. Fut. *ἄλευμαι*. Imperat. *φιλεῶ* — Also *τυπτοισι*, 1st. Fut. *τυψοισι*, Particip. *τυπτοισιν* *ω* is sometimes inserted in the Subjunctive ; as, *ισοφο-ωντι*, *-εωντι* ; *συντιθ-ωνσι*, *-εωντι*. *Archimedes*.

19. It changes *η* into *ω* in most Tenses of the Indicative and Optative Passive and Middle ; also of Verbs in *μι* ending in *ην* ; as, *ετυπτομεν*, *ετυψαμεν*, *ετυφθον*, *ετυφθησαν*, *τυπτοισμεν*, *εσαν*, *εσα*.

* See Obs. 13, and Note to the same.

† See Obs. 18.

‡ This Person is like the Dative Plural of the Participle of the same Tense, but the *Doric* Dialect makes *ι* like the Dative Singular.

§ The 2d Future commonly retains the *υ*, if the Penultima be not changed into *ου* or *οι*, but not alw. vs.

20. It inserts *σ* in the 1st Person Plural Passive ; as, *τυπτομεσθα*.
 21. In the Perfect Passive of Verbs in *ζω* making *σ* in the Future it changes *σ* into *δ* ; as, *πτεφραδμαι*, *κακαδμαι*.
 22. It contracts Verbs in *ω* into *υ* in common with the *Ionian* ; as, *τιμ-ης*, *-ῆ*, *-ῆς* ; and changes the *ω* contracted into *α* ; as, *χαλαῶσι*, particularly in Participles ; as, *πειτῶντι*.
 23. In Verbs in *μι* it changes *σ* of the 3d Person Sing. Present Indicative Active into *τ* ; as, *ἰσταί*, *τιθηται*, &c.
 24. In the Infinitive it sometimes changes *α* into *ω*, and *υ* into *ω* ; as, *εὐδαιμονῶν*, *ἰγγων*.
 25. It also changes *υ* and *υι* into *μυ*, dropping the Subjunctive of the preceding Diphthong ; as,

| | | | |
|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| τυπῶν | } -υ, | τυπῶν | } -μυ. |
| τιμῆ | | τιμῆ | |
| φιλῶ* | | φιλῆ | |
| χευσῶ | | χευσο | |
| τεῖσφι | } -μυ. | τεῖσφι | } |
| τυφθῆ | | τυφθῆ | |
| ἰσα | | ἰσα | |
| διδῶ | | διδῶ | |
| ζευγυ | } -μυι, | ζευγυ | } |
| θε | | θε | |
| δῶ | | δῶ | |

26. To this form it frequently annexes *αι* ; as, *τυπτομένη τιμῆται*, *φιλημένη*, *χευομένη*,† &c. These often occur in *Ionian* Writers.

Participles.

27. It inserts *ι* after *α* in the Masculine and Feminine of Participles ; as, *τυψ-αις*, *-αισα*.
 28. It changes *ω* the Feminine Termination into *ων*, according to some Grammarians ; as, *μιμεσων*, *αισων*, *ιερων*, but they rather belong to *Present* Tenses formed from *Perfects*. See Obs. 10.

Writers.

Archimedes, *Timæus*, *Pythagoras*, *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, *Callimachus*, and the *Tragedians* in the *Choruses*.

* *Æolic* for *φιλῶν*.

† Sometimes *χευομένη* after the *Æolic* Manner of compensating for Loss of the Subjunctive Vowel of the Diphthong. See *Æolic* *Index*.

ÆOLIC.

This Dialect was used in *Bœotia*, *Lesbos*, and *Æolia* in *Asia Minor*. It is a Branch of the *Doric*, and has some Changes in common with it.

PROPERTIES.

I. Change of the *Rough* into the *Smooth* Breathing : as, ἀπῆν.

To compensate the Loss of the Aspirate it sometimes prefixes β to ς when the next syllable begins with ζ, κ, δ, or τ; as, βεῖζα, βεκεος, βεδον, βεηταρ. It Sometimes prefixes γ to, a Vowel; as, γειτο for ιτο, *Doric* for ἰλτο, by Syncope for ἰλτο, which is by the *Ionic* Dialect for ἰλτο.

II. Change of Letter or Syllable :

| | |
|--------|---|
| β into | { γ γαλινος, γλιφαρος. |
| | { μ βαρμιτος. |
| δ — | { β βληρ,* βελφες, βελφινος. |
| ζ — | { σδ† τραπισδα, σδευς. |
| θ — | { φ φλιβω. |
| ι — | { ς περιβοχος for περιβοχος. |
| μ — | { π πετω, ὀππατα, ἀλιππα for ἄλειμα. See Rule IV. |
| ν — | { σ μινε,† νειε,† γελωις,† ὕψους.† |
| ξ — | { σκ† σκειος, σκεφας. |
| π — | { ρ ρατωρ, μαθωνω. |
| | { φ φερσιφωνα. |
| πτ — | { σσ πισσω, ὀσσω, νισσω. |
| ρ — | { ν τιτυφων. |
| | { ς ἕταρ, ἱππαρ, πισαρ,† παρ, σιαρ,† for ἕτος, ἱππος, πῖθος, πῆς, θιος. |
| τ — | { π σπαλην, σπαπεις, λιμπι. |
| χ — | { φ αῖφενω. |
| ψ — | { σπ† σπυλλιον, σπαλιδα, |
| | { ι λιγομειν, φεγομειν, ι added. |
| α — | { ο μιμορθαι, ἰφθερθαι. |
| | { υ συρκας. |
| | { αι μιλαις, ταλαις, hence μιλαινω, ταλαινω. |

* For δωταρ.

† An Æolic Resolution { ζ is δσ } By Metathesis { σδ.
 { ξ — κσ } { σν.
 { τ — πσ } { σπ.

‡ Words that undergo a complicated Change.

| | | | |
|------|------|------|--|
| ι | into | α | ἰπισθα. |
| η | — | { αι | θαισκω, μιμναισκω, βλαιτη. |
| | | { ει | ἄτρεις. |
| ι | — | η | νηλητης, ἄκτην, Καφησιος.* |
| ο | — | { ι | ἰδοντα, ἰδυνη. |
| | | { ο | ἰνυμαι, † ὀσδων,* Ἰδυσσις. |
| | | { υ | θαγατηρ, λιγυρα, ἰδωρ, κωμα, φωα. |
| υ | — | η | ηος. |
| | | { ι | ἰψοθεν, ἰπαρ. |
| | | { α | διαπεισῶμις. |
| ω | — | ο | ἰρος, G. υ, ιλος, Acc. ον. |
| ας | — | αι | βαις, γιλαι. |
| ει | — | { η | τύπτην, καλην. |
| | | { η† | ἦπον. |
| | | { οι | μοισα, Κρειοισα, Μιδοισα, ἑρβοις.* |
| δια | — | ζα | ζαβολος, ζαμινης. |
| μετω | — | πιδω | πιδω Ἀχιλλεια, πιδιερχομαι, πιδαρνοψων, πι- διχω, πιδαφρων. |

III. *Prosthesis* of

β before ε instead of the Aspirate ; as, βρυτηρ.

γ for the same purpose ; as, γειτο. Also in other Words ; as, γιοειν, γιοφος, γινω, γδαποι, whence ἰριγδαπος. II. q. 411.

IV. *Epenthesis*. It transposes the Letters in the Syllable ει, changing ι into ε and doubling ε ; as, κοπεια, ματριος, ἀλλοτριος ; Æolic, κοπεῖρα, μετριῆρος, ἀλλοτριῆρος.*Epenthesis* of

α in the Genitive Plural μισσαν.

ι in μελαις, τάλαις ; Participles in ας ; also of the ι Supscript.

υ after α ; as, αἰάαν, αἰώς, αἰηρ, αἰταρ, δαυλος, ἰακιν, φανυσαν.

υ after ο ; as, Ὀυδυσσεια.

α Consonant to compensate the Loss of the Aspirate ; as, ἄμμις, ὄμμις.

α Consonant when the Vowel or Diphthong preceding is shortened ; as, κτενω, φθιβω, ἔμμι, ἔμμι, πινθισσης, τιθεμμι, ἀλιππα.

σ in Futures in λω, ρω.

β in ἀλιβδυσεν, ἐλαβον.

* A complicated Change.

† γυνη and ὕμμιος are of Æolic. Extraction from γυνη and ὁμοιωνη, in the Augment, according to Prucian.

V. *Syncops of*

γ in *ἄλιος, ἴσξ, Φερμιξ.*

σ — *μῶα, πᾶα.*

ι — *ἄχας, παλας*; also ; Subscript ; as, *τυπτης.*

ο — *μυσσ, βυλη, ἴλα.*

υ — *Ὀρσας, Συρκοσσαι.*

VI. *Paragoge of*

υ to the Accusative Sing. of the 4th of the Contracts ; as *Λητων.*

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It changes *ης* in the Nominative of the 1st of the Simples into *α* ; *πῆντα, κομητα* ; and *υ* of the Genitive Sing. into *α* ; as, *Φερμιαα*. It inserts *ι* in the Accusative Plur. of the 2d ; as, *συμφαις* ; and *α* in the Genitive Plur. of both ; as, *αἰχμηγαν, ρυσσαν.*
2. In the Dative Sing. of the 3d it omits the Subscript ; as, *λογα* ; and changes, *υς* of the Accusative Plur. into *οις*.
3. In the 1st of the Contracts it rejects *ε* from the Vocative Sing. in *ε* ; as, *Σώκρατε, Δημοσθινε.*
4. In the 4th it makes the Genitive Sing. in *ας* and the Accusative in *αν* ; as, G. *αἰδ-ας*, A. *-αν*.

It makes of Genitive Cases a new Nominative of another Declension from which it forms its Cases ; as, of, *γερωντος*, the Genitive it makes a Nominative from which *γερωντοις* is the Dative Plural. So *μελωνυ* from *μελωνες*, and *τιος*, G. *τιυ*. D. *τιφ*, &c. from the Genitive *τινος*, which has sometimes the *υ* syncopated.

It changes *σ* into *ε* in the Gen. Sing. and Accusative of the 2d, the Nom. Sing. of the 3d, the Nom. and Gen. Sing. of the 5th of the simples, the Gen. and Acc. Sing. of the 1st, the Genitive of the 2d of the Contracts, and the Acc. Plural of all five ; as, 2d, G. *ἀρε-ταρ*, A. *ἀκοαρ*. 3d, N. *Τιμοθειαρ*. 5th, *σκληροτηρ*, G. *χρωματορ* ; Plur. A. *ᾠδιναρ*. 1st of Contracts, G. *με-λοιρ*, A. *κλιερ*. 2d, G. *πολιερ*.

Verbs.

5. It changes the *α* of the 2d and 3d Sing. of the Present Indicative Active and of the Infinitive into *η* ; as, *τυπ(η)ι, -η, -η.*
6. It annexes *θα* to the 2d Persons in *ης* ; as, *ηθηα, τυπ(η)θηα.*

7. It inserts *σ* in Futures of the 4th Conjugation in *λω, ς* *τελσω. ἰρσω.*
8. It changes *α* of the Penultima of the Perfect Passive in the Infinitive ; as, *μεμωρωθαι, ἰθωρωθαι.*
9. It changes *ᾱ* and *ῶν* in the Infinitive of Contracts in *οις* ; as, *βοαις, χερύνοις.*
10. It gives many Contracts the Form of Verbs in *μ* with and without a Reduplication ; as, *φιλημι, νικημι, ημι, ἀπαγχνομαι* ; hence the 3d Plurals, *οικνεῖσι, φιλεῖσι, ἰφιλεῖν* ; and Participles Present, *νοεῖς, ποιεῖς, &c.*
11. It changes *η*, in the Present of Verbs in *μι* from *αι* *αι* ; from *ιω*, into *ε*, doubling *μ* ; as, *γελαμμι, γελαμεις, &c. τιθεμμι, -ης, -ησι.*
12. It often changes the Short into the Long Vowel in Verbs ; as, *τιθ-ηλον, -ημεν, τιθητι, ἰσηθι, διδωθι, ψιθημι*
13. In *φημι* it makes the 3d Sing. *φασι*, and the 3d Plural Writers.

Alcæus, Sappho.

BEOTIC.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Beotic* *†* which has got the following distinct Peculiarities :

It changes

| | | | |
|-----|------|-----|----------------------------------|
| β | into | δ | ἰδιλος. |
| γ | — | β | βαν* for γυνη. |
| κ | — | ξ | ἰξον, ἰξασι, † Perf. Active. |
| σ | — | ξ | ἀπεκείξω. |
| α | — | { | λεγομειθεν, ν added. |
| | | { | τριπιζαν. |
| ε | — | ι | ἰων. |
| η | — | η | μεις, * Θεαθεν, τιθεμμι, ἰρμεις. |
| ω | — | οι | ἡρώος. |
| αν | — | ασι | ἰξασι, † 1st Aor. Act. |
| ασι | — | αν | τυτυφαν. |

* The *η* which the *Doric* changes into *α*, the *Beotic* does not ; into *α* ; and on the contrary, what the *Beotic* changes into *α* the does not change into *α* ; as, *ἰδν*, *Doric* *ἰδν*, never *ἰδν*, *Beotic* *Beotic* *ειρω*, but not *ειρω*, *Doric*. So *Hort. Adonidis Aldus*. 1. 209. But *ειρω* occurs in Pindar, Ode 3, Strophe 1.

† Some Grammarians make this the Perfect by changing *α* others the 1st Aor. by changing *αν* into *ασι*.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts *σα* in the 3d Plural of the Imperfect and both Aorists Indicative Active.

| Common. | Bæotic. |
|-------------------|---------|
| <i>ἔτυπτο</i> | |
| <i>ἔτυψα</i> | |
| <i>ἔτυπε</i> | |
| } -ν, ————— -σαν. | |

And in the Imperfect Contracts ; as,

| Common. | Bæotic. |
|-------------------|---------|
| <i>ἔφασκε</i> | |
| <i>ἔφιλᾷ</i> | |
| <i>ἔχευε</i> | |
| } -ν, ————— -σαν. | |

2. It sometimes makes the 3d Plural of the 1st Aorist in *αν* ; as, *ἐτυψαν*.
 3. It sometimes makes the 3d Plural of the Perfect in *αν* ; as, *τετυφαν*, *πιφρικαν*.
 4. It makes the 2d Aorist Imperative Active in *ε* like the first ; as, *τυπ-ε*, *-ατο*.
 5. In the Optative Active it changes *ε* of the 3d Plural into *σα* ; as,

| Common. | Bæotic. |
|--------------------|---------|
| <i>τυπτοι</i> | |
| <i>τυψαι</i> | |
| <i>τυποι</i> | |
| } -εν, ————— -σαν. | |

6. In the 3d Plural of both the Aorists Passive, and of the Imperfect and 2d Aorist Active of Verbs in *μι*, it syncopates *σα* ; shortening the preceding Long Vowel ; as,

| Common. | Bæotic. |
|---------------|---------|
| <i>ἔτυφθη</i> | -εν. |
| <i>ἔτυπ-η</i> | -εν. |
| <i>ἔψα</i> | -αν. |
| <i>ἔτρε</i> | -εν. |
| <i>ἔδιδε</i> | -εν. |
| <i>ἔψη</i> | -αν. |
| } -σαν, ————— | |

7. It changes *η* in the Penultima of Verbs in *μι* from *ω* into *αι* ; and uses the Ionic Reduplication ; as, *τεθειμαι*, *πιφιλαιμι*.

No Writers extant ; nor would this Dialect have been known, nor the Cretan, Spartan, Macedonian, Tarentine, Pamphylian, and others, had not Writers occasionally introduced them ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bæotian* Woman speaking in her own Dialect.

Superadded to the Use of all the Dialects and Figures of Orthography and Prosody, the POETS have a few Peculiarities :

I. They make Nouns Indeclinable by adding *οι* to the Nominative of Parasyllabic Nouns and to the Genitive of Imparasyllabics, rejecting *ν* and *σ* from the Terminations ; as, *αὐτο-οφι*, *δακρυοφι*, *καταληδοοφι*, for *αὐτο*, *δακρυον*, *καταληδον*, -οιες. Neuters of the 1st of the Contracts reject *ο* only from the Genitive ; as, *ἔριος*, *ἔρισφι*. To the Attic Genitive in *ω* they add *ο* ; as, Gen. *Εὐγείοω* for *ἑσγείοω*.

II. They form the Dative Plural from the Singular by changing *ι* into *ισι* or *ισσι* ; as, *ἦρμαι*, *ἦρμισι*, or *ἦρμισσι*, and change *ων* into *ῶν* in the Dative Dual.

III. In Verbs they insert *α* before *α* contracted, and *ω* before *ω*, if the Penultima be Long ; but *ο* before *ω*, if the Penultima be Short. Thus *βοσκε*, *βοῶς*,—Poet. *βοσας* ; *πυθων*, *πυθῶ*,—Poet. *πυθων* ; * *βοων*, *βοῶ*,—Poet. *βοων*.

IV. They redouble Letters to make a Short Syllable Long by Position ; as, *ἰτιλισσα* for *ἰτιλισα*, 1st A. Act. and also change the Quantity of Vowels by inserting *ι* to form a Diphthong ; as, *ἰμιο* Ionice, *ἰμνο* Poetice, and by changing *ω* into *ο* ; as, *τυπτομιν* for *τυπτομην*, Subj. Active.

V. They change *Baryltons* into Verbs in *μι* ; as, *ἰχθυμι*, *βριθημι*, from *ἰχθυ*, *βριθω*.

VI. From Regular Verbs in *ω* are formed by the Poets Verbs Defective in *αθω*, *ιθω*, *ειω*, *ησσω*, *ηω*, *οισω*, *υω*, *ξω*, *σγω*, *εθω*, *σκη*, *σπω*, *σν*, *υθω*, *υσσω*, *ωσσω*, *αθω*, *αιω*.

DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

Εγω.

Singular.

| | Ionic. | Doric. | Æolic. Bæotic. | Poetic. |
|----|---|--|---|--|
| N. | | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰγανη} \\ \text{ἰγαν} \\ \text{ἰγανγα} \\ \text{ἰγανγα} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰγαν} \\ \text{ἰνγα} \\ \text{ἰνγαν} \end{array} \right.$ | |
| G. | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμοιο} \\ \text{ἰμο} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμιν} \\ \text{μιν} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμιν} \end{array} \right.$ | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμιο} \\ \text{ἰμοθεν} \\ \text{ἰμιν} \end{array} \right.$ |
| D. | | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἰμιν} \end{array} \right.$ | | |
| A | | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμει} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$ | | |

* Hence 2d Aor. Act. Subjunctive, *βο-ω*, -*ας*, *ω-* ; -*οτων*, -*οταν* ; -*ομιν*, -*οτι*, -*οσι*.

DIALECTS.

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| | | Dual. | | Poetic. |
|---------|--------|--------------------|--------------------|----------|
| N. A. | Ionic. | Doric. | Æolic. | |
| G. D. | — | ἀμείβε | ἀμείβε | ποι. |
| | — | — | — | ποι. |
| Plural. | | | | |
| N. | ἡμεῖς | { ἀμείβε ἀμμεῖς | { ἀμείβε ἀμμεῖς | ἡμεῖσιν. |
| G. | ἡμεῶν | { ἀμειν ἀμμεων | { ἀμειν ἀμμεων | |
| D. | — | ἀμιν | { ἀμιν ἀμμεν | |
| A. | ἡμέας | { ἀμμεῖς ἀμμε | { ἀμμεῖς ἀμμε | |

Συ. Singular.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------------------|----------------|---|
| N. | — | { το τοῦα τοῦη | | |
| G. | { σείο σείω | { σείω τείω τσειώ | { σείω τείω | { σείω. σεισθεν. σειθεν. τείω. |
| D. | — | τεί, τειν, τειν | | { τειν. |
| A. | — | { τει σει | | |

Dual.

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|--------|
| N. A. | — | ὑμεῖς | ὑμεῖς. |
| G. D. | — | — | — |

Plural.

| | | | | |
|----|-------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|
| N. | ὑμεῖς | { ὑμεῖς ὑμμεῖς | ὑμεῖς | ὑμεῖς. |
| G. | ὑμεῶν | — | { ὑμμεῶν ὑμμεων | ὑμμεων. |
| D. | — | { ὑμμεν ὑμμε | { ὑμμεν ὑμμε | |
| A. | ὑμεῖς | { ὑμμεῖς ὑμμε | { ὑμμεῖς ὑμμε | |

U

| Singular. | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|
| | Ionic. | Doric. | Æolic. | Pæctic. |
| G. | ἰς | εἰ | εἰ | { εἰς. ἰσθῆς. ἰσθῆς. |
| D. | ἰσθῆς | — | — | |
| A. | ἰς | { μιν* σιν | — | |
| Dual. | | | | |
| N. A. | — | — | — | σφῆς. |
| Plural. | | | | |
| N. | σφῆς | σφῆς | — | σφῆς. |
| G. | σφῆων | — | — | σφῆων. |
| D. | σφῆ | φῆν | — | { σφῆ. σφῆν. |
| A. | σφῆς | ψῆ | — | σφῆ. |
| Article.† | | | | |
| N. | — | ἡ | — | — |
| G. | τῆν | τῶ, τῶς | τῆς | τοῖς |
| D. | τῆφ | τῶ, τῆ | — | — |
| A. | — | τῶν | — | — |
| Dual. | | | | |
| N. A. | — | — | — | — |
| G. D. | — | — | — | τῶν. |
| Plural. | | | | |
| N. | — | τοί, τῶι | — | — |
| G. | τῶν | τῶν | τῶν | — |
| D. | { τοῖσι, τῆς τῶσι, τῆσι | — | — | τοῖσθῆσι & τοῖσθῆσι. |
| A. | — | τοῖς τοῖς | τῆς, τῆς | — |

The Dialects, which by some are annexed to the Relative *ἰς*, by others to the Relative *ἰσθῆς*, belong properly to *ἰσθῆς*, used for *ἰσθῆς*. See page 156.

* *μιν* and *σιν* are both Singular and Plural, and of all Genders. See *Doric* Dialect, Obs. 8.

† To every case of the article the Attics add the Particles *δε* and *γε*; also *γε* to the Pronouns *ἐγώ*, *σύ*, &c. &c.

From ὅτις comes regularly the Genitive ὅτι, I. ὅτις, D. ὅτις, P. ὅτις, ὅτις, Dat. ὅτις, I. ὅτις, P. ὅτις, Plur. Gen. ὅτις, I. ὅτις, Dat. ὅτις, I. ὅτις, ὅτις: ὅτις and ὅτις are used by the Attics for ὅτις.

Dialects of the Verb Substantive εἶμι.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|------|------|------|---|---|------|---|-------|
| I. | — | — | — | — | — | ἴμεν | — | ἴασι. |
| D. | ἴμμι | — | ἴντι | — | — | ἴμεν | — | ἴντι. |
| P. | — | ἴσσι | — | — | — | ἴμεν | — | ἴασι. |

Imperfect Tense.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| A. | ἴ | ἴσθαι | ἴ | ἴσθαι | ἴσθαι | — | ἴσθαι | — |
| I. | ἴ | ἴσθαι | ἴ | ἴσθαι | ἴσθαι | — | ἴσθαι | ἴσθαι. |
| D. | — | — | ἴ | — | — | ἴσθαι | — | ἴ. |
| P. | ἴ | ἴσθαι, ἴν | — | — | — | ἴσθαι | — | ἴσθαι. |

Future.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|---|---|---------------|---|---|
| A. | — | ἴσθαι | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| I. | — | ἴσθαι | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| D. | — | ἴσθαι | ἴσθαι | — | — | ἴσθαι, ἴσθαι. | — | — |
| P. | ἴσθαι | ἴσθαι | ἴσθαι | — | — | ἴσθαι, ἴσθαι. | — | — |

Imperative Mood.

Present Tense.

| | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|---|---|---|---------|---|
| A. | — | — | — | — | — | ἴσθαι. | — |
| D. | — | ἴσθαι | — | — | — | ἴσθαι.* | — |
| P. | ἴσθαι | — | — | — | — | — | — |

* See σα syncopated in the Attic Dialect. Obs. 27.

Optative Mood.

Present Tense.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
|----|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| A. | _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| P. | _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|
| I. | _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| D. | _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| P. | _____ | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | | _____ | _____ | _____ |

Infinitive Mood.

Present Tense.

I. ἰμῆναι, ἰμμεῖναι.

D. ἰμῆναι, ἰμμεῖναι, ἰμεν, ἰμμεν, ἡμεν, ἡμεε, εἰμεν.

Future.

D. ἰσμεῖσθαι, ἰσσεῖσθαι.

P. ἰσσεῖσθαι.

Participle.

Present Tense.

I. ἰον.

Future.

P. ἰσσομενος.

* See *κ* syncope in the Attic Dialect.

The Editor observing the Great Inaccuracy of Grammarians, who have almost universally copied the Errors of their Predecessors. composed the foregoing Tables upon the Authority of *Mattaire*, who resorted to the Fountain Heads, and may be deemed oracular on the Subject.

ACCENTS.

A brief Account of the Nature of Accents, as far as it can be collected from the best Writers on the Subject, is here sub-joined, with an Explanation of their technical Terms, some of which could not well be excluded from the Performance.

AN *Acute* Accent denotes Elevation of Voice, without which no single Word can be pronounced ; but since the Voice once raised must necessarily fall again, this Fall may be on the same Syllable, or on the following Syllable or Syllables ; if on the same, the Elevation and Depression are denoted at once by a Circumflex, which is compounded of an *Acute* and a *Grave*, and was originally formed of both placed together (ˆ) ; these were afterwards united and rounded thus (α), and this character was at last converted into that in Use at present, e. g. σῶμα, κοσμῶ. If the Depression of Voice be on the succeeding Syllable, as λογος, a *Grave* is understood on that Syllable. If on two succeeding Syllables, as in ἀνθρώπος, a *Grave* is understood on each. A *Grave* is therefore not so properly an Accent itself, as a Privation of Accent, and expressed only on the last Syllable of Words which have naturally an *Acute* on that Syllable, which *Acute* is changed into a *Grave* by Reason of a Word succeeding in the same Sentence. Its use is to denote a suspension of the Voice, whereas the Elevation required by the natural Accent, would bear so hard on the following Words, as to attract it, and make both Words seem united in the Pronunciation : Thus θεός, and πατήρ have both an *Acute* on the Ultima ; but, if another Word follow either of them in the same Sentence, the *Acute* is changed into a *Grave*, as, θεός ὁ πατήρ ; πατήρ ἡμῶν. Certain Words called Enclitics submit to the Attraction just mentioned, and the *Acute* on the Ultima of the preceding Word remains unaltered ; as, θεός μὲν.

The Greek Grammarians denominated Words having

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| An Accute on the | { | Ultima, as | θεός, | ὀξύτονα ;* |
| | | Penultima, | λόγος, | παροξύτονα ; |
| | | Antepenultima, | ἄνθρωπος, | προπαροξύτονα ; |
| A Circumflex on the | { | Ultima, | κοσμῶ, | παραπᾶματα ; |
| | | Penultima, | σῶμα, | προπαραπᾶματα ; |

* Called by the Latin Grammarians, Acutitona, derived from *oxus*, sharp, and *tonos*, a Tone.

A Grave understood* on the Ultima; as, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{o}\tau\alpha. \\ \acute{o}\iota\kappa\omicron\iota, \\ \theta\acute{\iota}\eta\mu\alpha, \end{array} \right\} \zeta\alpha\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\alpha.\dagger$

Hence the $\zeta\alpha\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\alpha$ comprehended the $\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\alpha$, $\pi\rho\omicron\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\alpha$, and $\pi\rho\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\sigma\iota\alpha$.

Accents were not in Use among the ancient Greeks, to whom the true Pronunciation was natural: They are not found therefore in any old Inscriptions or Medals, nor in any Manuscript of earlier Date than the Seventh Century; the oldest and best Manuscripts extant being written without them. As the ancient accentual Pronunciation, which was undoubtedly consistent with Quantity, is now irrecoverably lost, ‡ and the modern is not only irreconcilable to Quantity, but absolutely subversive of it, § and the other Uses of Accents are only to distinguish the different Significations of a few Words, which may be done without their Aid, and in some Instances to ascertain the Quantity of Syllables, both which Offices they perform also very imperfectly, the Editor of this Grammar thought that the Removal of such an Obstacle as the complex Doctrine of Accents out of the Way of beginners would be doing them material Service, as they may at any Time, if desirous of becoming acquainted with it, have recourse to the four Chapters on that Subject in the Greek Grammar of Messrs. Port Royal. || An additional Inducement to this Omission has been the appearance of splendid Editions of Greek Authors from the Clarendon Press at Oxford without Accents. It was thought expedient to make use of the Circumflex Accent in this Grammar to denote Contraction.

In Confirmation of what has been said above, it may be proper to subjoin the Confession of the most strenuous Advocate that has of late appeared for continuing the Use of Accents. "*I offer not this Use of our Marks in discovering the Quantity of the following Syllables as a Thing of any great Utility, but only as a Fact: Neither do I choose to mention another*

* When the Grave is expressed, it is only for the Purpose of suspending the Acute Accent, which naturally belongs to the Syllable; in that Case, therefore, the Words are still called $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\alpha$.

† Called by the Latins Gravitona, derived from $\beta\epsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon$, grave or flat.

‡ Qui porro Usus Accentuum fuerit in vocali Pronunciatione, et quâ Ratione Syllaborum Quantitatem, et Accentuum Inflexionem veteres conciliaverint, nondum ita perspicue explanatum est. *Monifauc.*

§ Accentuum Græcorum omnis hodie Ratio præpostera est et perversa. Bentley.

|| See Dr. Gally's Dissertations against pronouncing the Greek Language according to Accent. Millar, 1755 and 1763.

Use of them, that they serve to distinguish the different Senses of homonymous Words ; because it is certain this Difference may be discerned without any such Helps : But I confine myself here to the single Point and Question, whether these Marks are faithful Notations of the ancient Tones." To the Objection that "we can never apply them to their proper Use in Practice," he replies, "Who can affirm this with Certainty? An English Voice was capable of doing this in the Time of Henry VIII. and why not now? I know one Person who is now able to do the same."* "But supposing an English Voice could with the utmost Facility express these Tones, yet his Argument is beside the Purpose. The Proof that Accents are now of real Utility must be founded on the Expression of the Tones by the *ancient Grecians*, not on that by the *Moderns*, which may be widely different. Before these tones can be applied to their *real and proper Use*, some of the old Grecians must be raised from the Dead to pronounce the Tones, which we can learn by *Imitation only*."

* Dr. Foster on Accent and Quantity.

ABBREVIATIONS.

१००
 २५
 ५०
 ७५
 १००
 १२५
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 ९५०
 ९७५
 १०००

ἀπο.
αἰς
αὐτῶ.
χαρ.
γεν.
γρ.
δε.
δια.
ει.
εἶναι.
ἐκ
ἐν.
ἐπι.
ευ.
ην.
και.
κατα.
μεν.
μὲν.
μετα.
ος.

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

ΒΥ.
 ΟΥΚ. ΠΑΡΘ.
 ΠΕΡΙ.
 ΘΘ.
 ΣΣ.
 ΣΤ.
 ΣΧ.
 ΤΑΙ.
 ΤΑΙΣ.
 ΤΗΝ.
 ΤΗΣ.
 ΤΟΝ.
 ΤΟΥ.
 ΤΩ.
 Ψ.
 ΥΙ.
 ΥΥ.
 ΨΠ.
 ΨΠΘ.







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